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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVI NO. 187 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Japanese Retreat From North China

Guerilla Tactics Tell On Campaign

9 COUNTIES RECAPTURED

Soviet Bombardment On Manchu Front: Tokio May Accept Moscow Terms

PEIPING, August 5.

The departure of many Japanese troops from North China is confirmed by trustworthy foreign sources. All large scale operations appear to have halted.

Travellers from the North Hopei report that during the last few days guerillas have captured nine out of twenty-two counties in East Hopei.

The Magistrates appointed by the Japanese are reported to have fled.—Reuter.

RENEWED FIGHTING AT CHANGKUFENG

TOKIO: August 5.

IT IS STATED ON RELIABLE AUTHORITY THAT THE SOVIET REPLY TO THE JAPANESE PEACE OFFER IS CONSIDERED IN OFFICIAL JAPANESE QUARTERS AS "ROUGHLY ACCEPTABLE."

Following renewed fighting at Chang-ku-Feng this morning, four Soviet 'planes bombed Japanese lines this afternoon. The 'planes were greeted with fierce fire from anti-aircraft batteries.

THE SOVIET TROOPS SHELLED JAPANESE POSITIONS THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND THEY ALSO BOMBARDED THE VILLAGES OF KOJO AND SOZAN.

M. Litvinov informed Mr. Shigemitsu that before negotiations could be opened for a settlement of the Frontier dispute, Japanese troops must be withdrawn.

In the course of a two-hour conversation Mr. Shigemitsu expressed the desire for a peaceful solution of the conflict and discontinuance of hostilities in favour of negotiations. He repeated the Japanese proposals to Soviet for a compromise on the Frontier issue.

M. Litvinov blamed Japan for violating the Soviet Frontier and insisted on Japan to respect the Frontier as defined by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1886.

Mr. Shigemitsu declined to accept the arbitrament map which was never published and only a copy of which was in the Soviet archives.

M. Litvinov maintained his standpoint and added that as long as the Japanese soldiers remain in the Soviet territory the Soviets reserve freedom of action. —Reuter.

Maxim Litvinoff
Foreign Minister Soviet Union

JAPAN'S "STERN PROTEST"

TOKIO, August 5.

"A stern protest" against the Soviet bombardments of Japanese positions in Changkufeng area has been made to Moscow to-day through the Soviet Charge D'Affaires here.

SOVIET FORCES OPEN BOMBARDMENT

TOKIO, August 5.

Fighting was renewed in Changkufeng area at 4-30 when the Soviet forces began a heavy bombardment of Japanese positions, according to a Foreign office spokesman.

It is reliably learned that the Soviet Government is insisting on unconditional withdrawal of Japanese troops from the disputed area as an indispensable condition for cessation of hostilities and initiation of formal negotiations for settlement.—Reuter.

RIVER TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

HARBIN, August 5.

Freight and passenger traffic in ungari River has been suspended ...h of Fuchin and Chiamussu.— ...er.

DEATH FOR ESPIONAGE

Moscow Verdict On Four Mine Managers Of Don Basin

MOSCOW, August 5.

Four mine managers have been sentenced to death and another to twenty-five years' imprisonment for espionage and organising the mine fire in the Don Basin mining.—Reuter

TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK

Winding Up Proceedings In Quilon Court

QUILON, Aug. 5.

Hearing of the petition filed by some creditors for winding up the Travancore National and Quilon Bank is proceeding before the District Judge, Quilon. Yesterday the judge rejected the application filed by some other creditors for adjournment of hearing.—A. P.

Jones in "The London Herald."

Franco: "Let's drop it on a British ship! They don't mind us killing their sailors."

Girgaum Congress Council's Appeal To Working Committee

"Suspend Operation Of B. P. C. C. Inquiry Committee's Decisions Which Are Unfair"

The following resolutions were passed by the Council of the G. D. C. C. at its meeting held on Friday last.

"This council puts on record its emphatic disagreement with and protest against the one sided and grossly unfair findings of the Enquiry Committee of the B.P.C.C. and the unjust decisions of the B.P.C.C., which in the opinion of this Council appears to have been arrived at with unseemed haste.

This Council further resolves that a representation be immediately addressed by the President of this Council to the President of the Congress and the Working Committee protesting against the unjust decisions of the B.P.C.C., and requesting the President of the Congress to direct the B.P.C.C., to suspend operation, of their decisions pending the enquiry by the Working Committee into the dispute between this Council and the B.P.C.C.

This Council further resolves that in view of the appeal of this Council to the Working Committee and the President of the Congress against the decisions of the B.P.C.C., the B.P.C.C. be requested to suspend operation of their decisions till they hear from the Working Committee and the President of the Congress in this matter.

This Council emphatically declares that it has no confidence in and cannot recognise as its Secretaries, Messrs. J. N. Mahale and R. M. Desai, who were relieved of their offices by this Council on account of their open insubordination resort to violence and other misdemeanours towards this Council."

"BLACK-OUT IN BRITAIN

Home Office Appeal To Public

LONDON, August 5.

The most extensive "black-out" hitherto held in Britain, covering a large part of the Midlands and East Anglia and the ports of Hull and Grimbsy, has been arranged in connection with the Home Defence exercises. The black-out will occur between 01.00 hrs. and 03.00 hrs. on Sunday.

The Home Office has asked the local authorities and householders within the area to co-operate in seeing that no lights are visible from the air. Pilot navigators of aircraft flying over the darkened area will report on the effectiveness of the "black-out".—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S MIGHT IN AERIAL WARFARE

Biggest Two-Day Defence Demonstrations

LONDON, August 5.

Over 900 warplanes from 35 aerodromes south of the Humber to the Thames commenced the largest two day defence exercises ever planned in Britain. Seventeen-thousand territorials, manning anti-aircraft guns, are participating.—Reuter.

Br. Army Promotions

LONDON, August 5.

To-night's London Gazette, the largest in the history of the Army contains the names of over 2,000 officers and nearly onethird subalterns and captains the Army promoted on August 1 as a result of the new conditions of service announced last week.—Reuter.

MR. YUSUF MEHERALLY.

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

Indian Delegation Leaves London For N. Y.

LONDON, August 5.

The Indian Delegation to the Youth Congress was given a send-off at Waterloo Station 'en route' to New York. A number of Indians present, including Mr. Krishna Menon, accompanied them to Southampton. Mr. Meherally said that he would return to England in September.—Reuter.

BHULABHAI AND SATYAMURTHI

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Legislative party in the Central Assembly, and Mr. S Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader of the Party, left for Simla last night by the Frontier Mail to attend the session of the Central Assembly.

SARDAR DEMOLISHES KHARE'S CHARGE-SHEET

C. P. Premiership Not Thrust On Him

MANY OCCASIONS FOR RESIGNATION

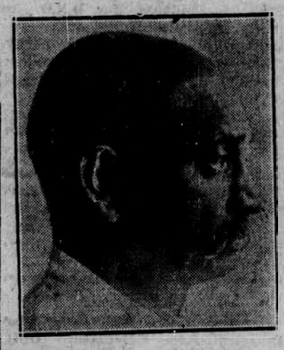
"WHILE I HAVE EVERY SYMPATHY FOR DR. KHARE IN HIS PRESENT STATE OF MIND, I WISH HE WOULD HAVE SOME REGARD FOR FACTS," says Sardar Patel in the course of a statement on the controversy raised by the ex-Premier of the Central Provinces in his speeches.

Charges Demolished

The Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee takes Dr. Khare's charges one by one and demolishes them from documentary evidence. "DR. KHARE'S ASSERTION THAT THE PREMIERSHIP OF C. P. WAS THRUST ON HIM, IS ENTIRELY FALSE," and if he was not anxious to stick on to it, "HE HAD MANY OCCASIONS WHEN ANY OTHER PERSON IN HIS PLACE WOULD HAVE RESIGNED."

Conspiracy Charge

About Dr. Khare's allegation of conspiracy to oust him from Premiership, the Sardar says: "IT IS SURPRISING DR. KHARE NEVER MADE ANY SUCH COMPLAINT IN HIS LETTERS TO ME, NOR DID HE MAKE ANY REFERENCE TO THIS IN HIS REPORT TO ME ON THE 15TH JULY DETAILING THE STEPS TAKEN BY HIM TO IMPLEMENT THE PACHMARHI COMPROMISE."



SARDAR PATEL.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

BOMBAY, August 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I had no intention of issuing any further statement after the exhaustive statement issued by the All India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the C.P. Ministerial affairs: but as Dr. Khare has made several gross misstatements and serious allegations during his recent visit to Poona and Bombay, it has become necessary for me to correct them.

ENTIRELY UNTRUE

Dr. Khare's assertion that the Premiership of C. P. was thrust on him is entirely untrue. From the very beginning he was anxious to be elected the Leader of the Congress Party in the C. P. and Berar Assembly and first asked me and then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to help him in this respect by presiding over at the Party meeting convened to elect the Leader of the Party.

Neither of us agreed to preside as the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee warned us of the situation. At the time he had enlisted Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra's support for himself, exploiting the differences which then existed between Pandit Ravishankar Shukla and Mr Misra.

MANY OCCASIONS TO RESIGN

If Dr. Khare was not anxious to stick on to the premiership he had many occasions when any other person in his place would have resigned.

In the matter of Mr. Shareef, Dr. Khare first secured his Party's vote of confidence in Mr. Shareef in spite of his promises to me and Gandhiji to the contrary; and presented the Working Committee with a 'fait accompli'. He went to the extent of threatening the Working Committee that he would resign if the Working Committee went against his Party's decision. The Working Committee actually overruled Dr. Khare and his Party with the result that Mr. Shareef had to resign. In spite of Dr. Khare's new-found love for joint responsibility, he continued to be the Premier, though Mr. Shareef resigned. Dr. Khare had a second opportunity to resign when three of his colleagues resigned on the ground of his inefficiency. He could have again resigned when, after Pachmarhi, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee issued a statement holding him guilty of administrative inefficiency and nepotism. He resigned actually on 20th of July only after he had made sure that he would be immediately called upon to form a Ministry. Throughout his correspondence he never expressed a wish to get rid of the premiership which, he now says, was thrust on him.

CONTENTION AGAIN UNTRUE

Dr. Khare's contention that he selected his colleagues on the Cabinet on the first occasion

(Continued on page 7 col. 2)

NAGPUR SUPPORT TO DR. KHARE

NAGPUR: August 5.

"We will fight even the Congress for vindication of the right of individual civil liberty. The Khare episode has shown that the Congress Executive is more concerned with asserting Congress prestige than conceding this right to Dr. Khare. A denial of this fundamental right is opposed to real democracy," declared Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.A. (Berar), speaking in support of Dr. Khare's stand at a public meeting this evening, Mr. T. L. Sheode presiding.

Mr. Khaparde continuing said that it was time that public opinion should be expressed unequivocally on the momentous issue raised by the Working Committee. He declared that Democratic Swarajists would fight all, even the Congress, since, in the name of discipline the Congress had trampled upon one of the first principles recognised in a democratic government.

Other speakers, including some pro-Khare Congressmen, were critical of the Working Committee's resolution.

Mr. H. J. Khandekar (Harijan), said that they would not remain quiet until a Harijan representative was included in the C.P. Congress Cabinet.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting Dr. Khare and strongly condemning the Working Committee's resolution relating to Dr. Khare.—A.P.

C. P. Assembly Session Postponed

NAGPUR, Aug. 5.

The autumn session of the C.P. Legislative Assembly, which was proposed to be held from September 1 next, has been postponed to September 15.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET CONGRATULATED

Mahakoshal P.C.C. Executive Disapproves Dr. Khare's Action

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 5.

Resolutions congratulating the Working Committee for solving the C P. Ministerial tangle and thus saving the Province from a major political and constitutional crisis, expressing satisfaction over the conduct of the three dismissed Ministers, who preferred dismissal to resignation under the orders of the Parliamentary Board and assuring the All-India Congress Committee Mahakoshal's solid support in its right decision were adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee held here last night at Gopalbaug, Thakur Chedilal, President, presiding.

The Committee also recorded its emphatic disapproval of Dr. Khare's action in entirely disregarding even the existence of the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee and opined that Dr. Khare by his resignation gave opportunity for the first time in a Congress Province for the Governor to exercise his Special powers to dismiss Congress Ministers.

The Committee then elected Seth Govindas (M.L.A. Central) as additional member to represent the Mahakoshal in the Inter-Provincial Joint Parliamentary Advisory Board and authorised the Baghelkhand District Congress to enquire into Sohawal State firing incident and report.

The Committee also requested the political authorities of the Government of India to hold an open inquiry into the Sohawal State firing incident, instead of an "in camera" enquiry and thus win public confidence.—A.P.

New C. P. Ministry "Axes" Its Own Allowance

NAGPUR, Aug. 5.

The first meeting of the C. P. Cabinet, since the assumption of office by a new Ministry, was held this morning when, it is understood, it was decided unanimously to reduce the daily allowance of the Ministers on tour from nine to five rupees per day, and travelling allowance by car from eight to four annas per mile.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: An educated, cultured and handsome match of a respectable family for a Graduate, Bisa Agrawal, Garg Gotra, bachelor of 23 years, belonging to an advanced, well-connected, multimillionaire family of Western U. P. Please correspond with Box No. 10611, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For two young lady graduates, Brahmin or Khatri youngmen between 32-36 years with European qualifications well settled in life. Apply Box No. 10581, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted retired station master. Salary Rs. 20-30 with free residence, Royal Telegraph College, Dadar, Bombay. (10621)

An industrial concern proposes to recruit a capable mechanical and or Electrical Engineer. The candidate in view is a fresh graduate with good academic record and some experience. Apply immediately to Box No. 9193, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Superviser for auditing Urban Co-operative Banks' Accounts. Registered accountant preferred. Starting Salary Rupees 100/- per month. Apply with testimonials to Managing Director Gujerat Urban Banks Co-operative Supervising Union Ltd., Surat. (10604)

Wanted—A few experienced Managers for important branches with at least 5 years' banking experience. Only those, who have held responsible posts in well-established Joint Stock Commercial Bank, need apply stating qualifications (academic and others), age and minimum salary expected, etc. Pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications to reach by the 16th August, 1938: M. L. Tannan, General Manager, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., 47, The Mall, Lahore. (9194)

Applications are invited from young men between 18 and 25 to be engaged as actors. The applicants should be matriculates and should know at least two of the following languages: Marathi, Hindustani and Gujerati. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 9200, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Head Mistress, knowing Gujarati with high academic qualifications for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat, in the scale of 150—10—250. One with previous experience and high qualifications may be given a higher start than the minimum within the scale. Apply before 15th of August, 1938, stating age, qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and minimum salary expected, to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (9181)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Retired Government Servant, knowing Company matters, can also manage Trust and Charities seeks chiefly as occupation employment in Bombay or responsible post in Native State. Modest remuneration. Apply Box No. 10586 "Bombay Chronicle."

52. TO BE LET.

Three Airy Commodious Blocks (Second Floor) and three o|g shops and two small blocks at Cuillandas Buildings (Proprietary High School, Old School Building) (and large flat rear building), Gowalia Tank Road Apply Manecklal Damania, Solicitor, Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty. (Telephone Nos. 41993 and 24827). (10613)

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, large airy residential and office flats, also special 2-bedroom flats, fully equipped with unique westerly situation and most up-to-date shops. Apply Manager on premises. (10594)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let one airy, comfortable Flat on the second floor to vegetarian Hindus, one shop with godown and two motor garages at Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, Apply Maganlal Mehta, Top Floor or 'phone No. 28126. (10596)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Office Room with telephone convenience on first floor, Ramzan Building, 59 Bazar Gate Street Rent Rs. 21. Also residential Rooms. (10619)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Wanted—Students for D.N.O. to learn the cure of defective eyesight without glasses, Hydropathy, Naturopathy, Dietetics, etc. College opens from Oct., course two years. Apply for prospectus to Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute, Delhi. (10542)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10617, "Bombay Chronicle".

174. BOOKS

Practical Race Calculator. Only Book; Reveals Unknown, Neverfailing System To Find Winner, Rs. 5. King Coy., Cheapest House, Booksellers, News Agents, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10622)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (10261)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted—One honorary, experienced qualified Homoeopath for two hours in a Charitable Dispensary. Apply Box No. 10614. "Bombay Chronicle".

240. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

An old Solicitors' Firm with good business connections is in need of an experienced Solicitor, either as a paid assistant or a partner. Apply Box No. 10618, "Bombay Chronicle".

247. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan advanced on Estate, Hundi Loan Gold and Silver, Jewellery, Insurance Policy and on credit. Please write or see Narothamdas Harjivandas, Bankers, 56-A, Abdul Rahiman Street, Bombay No. 3. (10620)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For realisation of commercial debts and execution of decrees please write to the Commercial Claims Bureau, Paharganj, New Delhi. (10567)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

APPLICATIONS for admission to the Executive and Engineering courses commencing on January 10, 1939, are invited from candidates between 13 years 8 months and 16 years of age on 15th January, 1939, so as to reach the undersigned by the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1938, at the latest.

The Public Qualifying Examination will commence at various centres in India on the 31st October 1938, and successful candidates will be interviewed by the Governing Body in Bombay in January 1939

Successful applicants will be required to produce a transfer certificate from their last school, if any, within one month of their joining.

"The illustrated Prospectus containing the Application Form, specimen examination papers, etc., may be had from the undermentioned Officer (to be addressed by designation only) on prepayment of Re. 1-4 (Rupee one and annas four only) by Money Order and also from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, and through local agents for Government Publications."

H. C. McCLEMENT.
Secretary, Governing Body,
I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin",
Mazagaon Pier, Bombay 10.
(8903)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RUSTOMJI DINSHAW KATELEE, PEROSHAH MANEKJEE JHAVERI and Bai SHIRINBAI JAMSEDJI MODY, the executors of the Will of the deceased Jehangir Dinshaw Katelee, Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure (the cess whereon has been redeemed) situate, lying and being in the town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Peddar Road and admeasuring 1,271 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2,994, New No. A/2023, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey No. 7108 and Cadastral Survey No. 750 of Malbar and Cumballa Hill Division with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3492 (2) Street No. 20 together with a piece of vacant leasehold land to the East admeasuring 120 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 381, 381, New No. 2259 Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7109 and Cadastral Survey No. 750 of Malbar and Cumballa Hill Division and according to Cadastral Survey both pieces admeasure 1427 square yards all which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by Peddar Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Trimbak Jagannath, on or towards the North by the property of Meherbai Vachha Gandhi and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1938.

PATH[illegible] & LILADHAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9174

Public Notices

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Indore, Mill Premises, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1937
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of one more Director, viz., Seth Brijmohanji Lachhiramji who was appointed by the Board on 8-7-1938.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th August, 1938, to 12th day of September, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA.
Managing & Selling Agents.
9178.

NOTICE

Re: THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., will be held at Mill premises at Indore on the 12th day of September, 1938, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolution will be proposed as a special Resolution:—

Resolved that the Articles of Association of the Indore Malwa United Mills Limited be altered as per draft a copy of which is exhibited in the Registered Office of the Company at 125, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay and at Mill Premises, Indore and posted to shareholders at their registered address.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1938.
By Order of the Board,
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing & Selling Agents.
9179.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the 2nd Debenture-holders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1938, to transact the following business:—

"To elect a 2nd Debenture-holders' Director for the Current year to the Board of Directors of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., in place of the retiring Director, Mr. Narotamdas Vallabhdas, as provided under 2nd Debenture Trust Deed."

The retiring Director is eligible for being re-elected.

Debenture-holders are requested to attend the above Meeting with their 2nd Debenture bearer Bonds, to secure admission to the Meeting.

GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing & Selling Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1938.
9180.

NOTICE

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 as amended by Act XXII of 1936

and

In the matter of THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of section 203 D. (1) of the Indian Companies Act a meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at Second Floor, Examiner Press Building Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, 3rd September, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before them a statement in the form prescribed by the Indian Companies Act containing the particulars prescribed by the said Act with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA.
CHOTALAL PREMJI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 26th July, 1938.
(9132)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of recognised Universities for the post of Chief Officer of Amalner Borough Municipality, in the grade of Rs. 120—10/1—250 p.m., plus Conveyance Allowance Rs. 20 on probation of six months.

Applications together with testimonials, stating age, caste and previous experience should reach the undersigned upto 15th August 1938.

(Sd.) DR. R. V. MHASKAR.
B.A., M.B.B.S.,
President,
Amalner Borough Municipality.
Amalner, 1-8-1938.
9160.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

The FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1938, at 12-15 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. S. C. Cambata and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th August, 1938 to the 30th August, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 30th July, 1938.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 12th September, 1938, between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 Noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 15th August 1938. (9153)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIRINBAI PALLONJI PATEL, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client DADY JEHANGIR BILLIMORIA, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (being Plot No. 1B) of the property known as Nilembaug, containing by admeasurement 854 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a larger piece of land (being Plot No. I) of the same property, situate at Altamount Road Cumballa Hill without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, being part of Collectors Old No. 307, New No. 2064, New Survey No. 7128 part of Cadastral Survey No. 7/632 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Lt. Col. B. Prassad, on or towards the South by the Altamount Road, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Wishvanath Mandlik and on or towards the East by the property of Champsey Jivandas and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3443 (1A) and Street No. 32.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1938.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9186

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 983 of 1930.

THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RANGNATH KHEMRAJ and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 29th September, 1931 and Judge's Orders, dated 22-10-34 and 2-4-37 the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in 9 lots by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 11th August, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

Property at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 427 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1689 of Bhuleshwar Division and C Ward Street Nos. 362 to 366-1-2.

LOT NO. 2.

Property at Falkland Road, admeasuring 5635 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 990 of Girgaum Division and D Ward Street Nos. 339, 385 and 2 to 10.

LOT NO. 3.

Property at Khambatta Lane, admeasuring 958 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1007 of Girgaum Division and D Ward Street Nos. 6-8-10 and 1.

LOT NO. 4.

Property at Khambatta Lane, admeasuring 218 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 827 of Girgaum Division and D Ward Street No. 3

LOT NO. 5.

Property at Khambatta Lane, admeasuring 138 sq. yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 830 (part) of Girgaum Division and D Ward Street No. 13.

LOT NO. 6.

Property at Khambatta Lane, admeasuring 112 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 830 (part) of Girgaum Division and D Ward Street No. 11.

LOT NO. 7.

Property at Khetwady Back Road, admeasuring 1684 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1008 of Girgaum Division and Street Nos. 30,110-20.

LOT NO. 8.

Property at Khambatta Lane, admeasuring 733 3/4 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 828 of Girgaum Division & D Ward No. 2150 Street Nos. 5-7.

LOT NO. 9.

Property at Khetwady Back Road, admeasuring 955 sq. yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 812 of Girgaum Division & D Ward Nos. 2070, 2071 Street Nos. 64, 66, 68 and 70.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of MESSRS. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

Dated this 28th day of June, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
9151.

NOTICE

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned properties at Deolali and Matheran. The intending purchasers should submit their offers to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 23rd of August, 1938. The Vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

(1) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT DEOLALI.

Piece of land with Bungalow and other structures standing thereon situate at Sansari Village in the registration Sub-District and District of Nasik, admeasuring three acres and eleven Gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 29, Pot No. 3, Survey No. 142, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 142 Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 142 Pot No. 1.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT MATHERAN.

Piece of land with a Bungalow and other structures standing thereon situate at Matheran in the Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Kolaba admeasuring 3 Acres and 16 Gunthas or thereabouts and denoted as Plot No. 104 and known as "Altamont Lodge."

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1938.

PAYNE & CO.
Attorneys for the Trustees of the late Mr. Puranmal Goolji Singhanee.
9168.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Ghanshyamdas Mahadevlal, Bhagvatinarayan Ghanshyamdas and our clients RAMKUMAR SURAJMAL, LAXMINARAYAN SURAJMAL, SHIVCHANDRAI SURAJMAL, CHIMANRAM FULCHAND, OONKARMAL GANESHDAS and DEDRAJ MANNALAL, carrying on business as Commission Agents, Merchants and Brokers under the style and firm of Ghanshamdas Bhagvatinarayan has been dissolved by mutual consent as from Ashad Sud 15th S.Y. 1995 (Maru) (12th July 1938). Our clients will not in any way be responsible for any business that may thereafter be carried on or any dealings or transactions effected in the name of Ghanshamdas Bhagwatinarayan.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1938.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Ramkumar Surajmal, Laxminarayan Surajmal, Shivchandrai Surajmal, Chimanram Fulchand, Oonkarmal Ganeshdas and Dedraj Mannalal.
(9197).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 32 of 1936.

SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJIBHOY, Bart and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJI BYRAMJI WARDEN and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 3rd March, 1938 and orders dated 3rd May, 1938, and 17th June, 1938, the right title and interest of the deceased Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden in the half share in the property at Fergusson Road and the right, title and interest in the properties situate at Antop Hill near the Western Side of Matunga Road, will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court. Lot No. I, at the premises on MONDAY, 8th August, 1938, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) Lot No. II before the Commissioner in the Court House on FRIDAY, 12th August, 1938, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

(LOT NO. I.)

Property, situate at Fergusson Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2/71 of Lower Parel Division, containing 820 Sq. Yards or thereabouts.

(LOT NO. II.)

Properties, situate near the Western Side of Matunga Road, leading to Sion (a) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365 of Matunga Division new Survey Nos. 1-2-3-4-14-15/1037, containing 1702 sq. yards (b) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365 and 367, Matunga Division New Survey Nos. 5-9-15/1037, containing 1903 sq. yards (c) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365, 377 of Matunga Division New Survey Nos. 15-16/1037, containing 1618 sq. yards and (d) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365 and 367 of Matunga Division and New Survey No. 6/1022 containing 409 sq. yards.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of MESSRS. DORAB AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
9177.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of H. Gibbson Esquire and Others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow furniture English Cottage Piano, Godrej and Other safes, Remington Typewriter, Cabinet gramophone, Singer Machine, Wrist watches, Bronze and Marble figures, Chesterfield set, Zunda almyrah, Harmoniums, A. C. Fans, Persian Hall carpets of various size and designs, etc.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Friday.

On a charge of rash and negligent driving, James Paul was arrested last evening by the Byculla police.

The suspect who was driving a lorry, is said to have dashed into a bullock cart, killing one of the bullocks. He was released on bail of Rs. 200 (cash deposit of Rs. 50) by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Gaming Convictions

The Anti-Gambling Squad raided on 28th July, the place under the Elphinstone Bridge when Harischandra Moreshwar and Govind Arjun were arrested as they were found accepting sutta bets. They were sentenced to one and two months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

More Convictions

Shahbudin Mahomed, who used the verandah on the 1st floor of Gandhi's Chawl in Mistry Lane, Parel, for the purpose of a common gaming house and received sutta bets, was fined Rs. 90 or, in default, to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment at the Mazagaon Court to-day. Out of the fine, if recovered, one-fourth was asked to be sent to the Commissioner of Police for disposal.

Ramsingh Ratansingh, who had a previous conviction of one month's rigorous imprisonment for gaming was arrested on 20th July as he was found receiving sutta bets in a public street. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dharavi Arrests

Four persons were arrested last evening at Dharavi and were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, this morning on charges of rioting, unlawful assembly and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

It was stated that the suspects assaulted an unemployed tailor who was on his way to Matunga through Dharavi near the Kumbarwada school. One Madakar Nadar is alleged to have attacked the complainant with a stick and called out for his comrades to come out from the school where they lay in ambush.

All of them are then alleged to have belaboured the complainant with knives and sticks and continued to beat him even after he became unconscious and fell to the ground. They ran away.

The victim who was bleeding profusely was removed to hospital by the police.

The suspects Nitya Vaikunda, Savru Muthu Muthea Valuga and Sambulingam Valgunda were arrested on a statement made by the victim.

Pending the arrest of an absconding accused, the suspects were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 18th instant.

"On a careful consideration of the evidence we hold that the death of Rustomji Jehangir Bharucha, (7), a school-boy, was due to an accidental cause and that the driver is in no way responsible for the unfortunate occurrence". This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on R. J. Bharucha who died of injuries in the G. T. Hospital on July 25.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST SARDAR

Plaintiff's Counsel To Apply For Transfer

Sharp passage-at-arms between the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the complainant's counsel resulting in the latter making an application for adjournment for a transfer took place this afternoon when the hearing of the case in which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stands charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Jayantilal H. Amin was resumed.

When Mr. Amin stepped into the witness box to give evidence in the case, Mr. M. Ibrahim, his counsel informed the Court that the accused was not present in the Court and there was nothing in record to show that he had been exempted from attendance.

Mr. Kanuga, appearing for the accused, pointed out that he had made an application for the exemption of the accused on September 25 last.

Mr. Ibrahim:—But there is nothing on record to show that the exemption had been granted and we cannot go on with the case in the absence of the accused.

Mr. Kanuga:—Such orders used to be made. Anyway my present application is to exempt the accused from attendance only for a few minutes as he is already on his way.

Mr. Ibrahim insisted that the Court, according to law, should make an order exempting the accused, even though the exemption was only for a minute.

Magistrate:—I am not prepared to make any order. Are you prepared to go on with the case?

Mr. Ibrahim: I insist that the order should be made by the Court and I insist on it according to law. I am perfectly justified in asking the court to do it the order must be there.

Magistrate: Are you prepared to go on with the case?

Mr. Ibrahim: I will have to consult the complainant.

The complainant was consulted and Mr. Ibrahim then made an application to the Court for an adjournment as he wished for a transfer of the case.

The Magistrate postponed the case to August 12; Mr. Ibrahim prayed for a fortnight's time when the Magistrate remarked "the usual time is 10 days. Everything according to rule".

The case was then adjourned. Five minutes later, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Court when his counsel brought the fact to the attention of the Court.

Mr. Ibrahim with Mr. Hussain appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Kanuga and Mohanlal Desai.

Mr. C. J. Lalkaka left for England for Ground Engineer's course on Friday by s.s. "Cilicia".

Miss K. Nowroji, who was given the Florence Nightingale International Scholarship for India last year, arrived in Bombay by mail boat yesterday.

I SWEAR

that, henceforth, I shall NOT

—take tea, smoke tobacco, or take any other stimulant whatever;

—look at a lovely girl, or visit a theatre with her or without her;

—eat spiced food or touch any other object of pleasure

हंस चित्र

I SWEAR THAT I SHALL BE A

BRAHMACHARI!

HE'S COMING SOON:

Will he convert or be converted?

BRAVE IN BATTLE:
CLEVER IN COUNSEL:
HEARTY AT THE HEARTH!

see the versatile KRISHNA play with the winsome RADHA IN

Gopal Krishna

(HINDI)

The Prabhat Touch TO SHRI KRISHNA

Directed by:—
V. DAMLE,
S. FATEHLAL,

प्रभात चित्र

Starring:—
SHANTA APTE
RAM MARATHEY
PARASHRAM

14 th WEEK: STILL THE PREMIERE CROWDS!

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Hol., 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL CINEMA GIRGAUM

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

a.m.

11-30 Bombay R. Orchestra. 11-40 Hiralal Nakshigara of Surat.

noon

12-0 Month in Gujrat Villages, talk in Gujrati by Kapila Khandwalla.

p.m.

12-15 Gajananrao Joshi. 12-35 Light music. 12-55 Market rates, Announcements 'Tis Music calls. 1-30 Children's Hour.

5-30 Mammibai Ambalewali 6—0 Instrumental Duets 6-10 Shivkumar Shukla 6-25 With One Voice 6-30 Hiralal Nakshigara 6-45 Shivkumar Shukla 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Gujrati Books, review in Gujarati by Sarala Bannerjee 8-15 Gajananrao Joshi Violin Solo 8-30 Mammibai Ambalewali 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 A Typist Girl 9-30 News 9-45 Book Review By E. Hewat 10-0 Symphonic Strings 10-30 Jussi Bjorling: Tenor 10-37 Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte Recital.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

a. m.

8-0 9-0 & 11-30 The same as in Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Sarangi Solo. 7-10 Classical music. 7-30 Instrumental Trio. 7-40 Light variety. 8-0 Zohrabai. 8-20 Valayat Khan. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 For women only.

p.m.

12-30 Shanta Apte Recital. 1-0 Chosen by Mandi State Resident.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m

6-0 Light music 6-20 Zohrabai. 6-40 Valayat Khan. 7-0 S. D. Batish. 7-0 A Duet. 7-15 Film Hits. 7-30 For vollagers only. 8-0 S. D. Batish. 8-15 Short story talk in Hindustani by Acharya C. S. Shastri. 8-30 Radio discoveries. 9-14 News weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 French Programme. 10-0 On way to South Pole, talk by Capt. I. C. Ryder 10-15 A French programme. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-0 Classical Music. 6-20 AIR Orchestra: Dhani. 7-35 Mohan Lal. 6-50 Chandi Sastri. 7-0 Newfoundland, founding of an Empire written by D. F. Atkin. 7-30 Cocktail-time. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Sarangi Solo. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Light music. 10-35 Zohrabai. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

7-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. Programme as in Delhi I.

p.m.

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 to 10-0 Programme as in Delhi II 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s.)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
TRANSMISSION I

p. m.

12-36 Market Rates 12-41 Stars of Silver Screen 1-21 Amington Band Weather for Ocean 1-36 Ladies' Hour 1-51 Amiya Adhikari 1-57 Household Hints 2-6 Records 5-6 Ali Husain and Party 5-31 Ashalata Roy 5-46 Pulin Behari Agasti 6-6 For Countryside 6-36 Visma Dev Chatterjee 7-21 Do you like these 7-51 Television talk in Bengali by N. C. Chowdhury 8-6 News Weather Report (Bengali) 8-21 Monorama 8-36 Zamiruddin Khan 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 George Formby: Comedian 9-36 Dancing To-night.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal 6-5 Lala Rukh 6-25 Piano, Violin and Tabla 6-30 Inayat Husain Hazravi 6-50 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal 7-15 Preetam 7-20 Lala Rukh 7-45 Readings from Selected Books 8-0 Mohd Siddiq Qawwal: Qawwali 8-15 hour with villagers 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Lala Rukh 10-5 Indian Music 10-10 Anokho Sansar.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

p. m.

6-30 Tamancha Jan 6-55 Sarangi recital 7-0 Classical Music 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 Sindhi Kafi 8-30 Private Secretary play in Hindustani by F. Ahmad 9-0 Tamancha Jan 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Tamancha Jan 10-5 Violin Recital 10-10 Classical Music 10-40 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

p. m.

6-30 Mohammad Husain 6-40 Mujaddid Mian 6-50 Umra Zia Begam 7-10 Mujaddid Mian 7-35 Arsh-i-Muneer 7-50 Umra Zia Begam 8-10 Mohammad Husain 8-30 Ek thha Raja 8-45 Umra Zia Begam 9-5 Jogi Dhyan Dharat 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Crime and Punishment By S A Zaheer 10-0 Mujaddid Mian 10-20 Mohammad Husain 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Shrimatis Leela and Sarojini: Vocalists 6-15 Carnatic Orchestra 6-20 Master Rajagopalan: Vocalist 7-15 Consumption, talk in Telugu by M. V. Krishna Rao 7-30 Master Rajagopalan: Vocalist 8-30 Sakuntala 9-15 News, Weather 9-30 New Books, Reviewed by Winifred Brissley 9-45 Arthur Schnabel: Pianoforte and London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras 1 6-0 For Villager (Telugu) 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras 1 9-45 Nanjundaswami: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III.
GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s.)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s.)

p.m.

7-30 Bedric Sharpe Sextet 8-10 Ernest Broadbent at BBC Theatre Organ 8-40 Sporting Rivalries: 5 9-0 Topical Gazette 9-30 News 9-55 Dance Music.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s).

"STOP STARTING NEW WORKERS' UNIONS"

An urgent meeting of the Council of "F" Ward District Congress committee met on 2nd August with Sjt. Jinhabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) in the chair and adopted resolutions requesting the Congress to stop starting of new Workers' Unions, rival to the T.U.C. Unions, and to boycott Japanese goods in the city of Bombay. Resolutions were also passed requesting the Congress Ministry in Bombay to appoint a Curruption and Bribery Inquiry Committee and to select the city of Bombay as the next town for the introduction of prohibition.

DEVIKA RANI

THE MOST GLAMOROUS STAR OF THE INDIAN FILMDOM

SHINES ONCE AGAIN WITH DAZZLING LUSTRE

IN BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST FILM-MASTERPIECE

Vachan

with ASHOK KUMAR

Supported by
THE ILLUSTRIOUS BAND OF BOMBAY TALKIES' POPULAR AND ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTES

★ MAYA DEVI: ★ KAMTA PRASAD: ★ M. NAZIR: ★ NAZEER BEDI:
★ SAROJ BORKAR: ★ MUMTAZ ALI: ★ MEERA: ★ P. R. JOSHI:
★ VIMLA DEVI: ★ P. F. PITHAWALA ★ PRATIMA: etc. etc.

Novel Artistic Sweetest Eyefilling — *Story: Acting: Songs: Dances:*

IT IS TO BE THE GREATEST TREAT OF THE SEASON

Breath-Taking Situations: Gorgeous Settings Perfect Technique

OPENING ON
FRIDAY–12th AUGUST
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PRIME MINISTER

See the most thrilling, Sensational Event of Events in the 'ROYAL' Release Jewel

"RAJKUMARI"

featuring
India's Greatest Character Actress
LALITA PAVAR
with a Star-Cast

Held Over 3 THIRD WEEK

Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
To-day, To-morrow, Monday, Wednesday Matinees 2-30 p.m.
Advance Booking for Higher Class Seats

SUPER CINEMA
New Charni Rd.

Rovers Cup Football

Colaba Gunners Beat Bombay North

Extra-Time Goal Decides Issue In Replay

BOMBAY: August 5.

The 14th Heavy Battery R. A. Colaba, after a hard fought out game, succeeded in eliminating the Bombay North from the Rovers Cup Football Tournament in the replay by the only goal scored in the second period of extra time, at the Cooperage on Friday evening.

Several Saves

On the run of play a draw would have been a befitting result though the Bombay North's forwards were to blame for throwing away a crop of scoring chances. The way they tried, they deserved not one but three goals, but it is one thing to deserve a goal and quite another to score one. Cohen in the losers' goal did some smart work and but for his several saves, there would have been a different story to tell.

THE PLAY.

Play opened with even exchanges though gradually the Gunner's forwards appeared to be slightly more dangerous. Both defences were sound and with correct interception and long clearances they allowed hardly any latitude to the attack-lines.

Midway through this half, Lissenburg and Adams carried the ball up nicely between them but the latter failed to do the needful from a near range, shooting, feebly, straight into Dryden's hands. In the next minute Alexander fumbled with the ball, when favourably placed near the Battery's goal-mouth and the Bombay North lost two likely openings in quick succession.

The scene changed and at the opposite end Cohen was called upon to save a number of shots. This the Bombay North's goalkeeper did successfully though he was, on one occasion, badly sandwitched between two Gunner's forwards.

Off a flag-kick awarded to the Colaba Battery, Wilkes, their inside-left, headed just wide and this brought the breathing period with no score

Perry, the Gunner's pivot, put Lord in possession when play was resumed. The latter, after a run down the right flank, centred but Salian headed the ball away. At the other end Dryden saved from Lissenburg.

MIDFIELD PLAY.

Midfield play, with occasional break-aways by either set of forwards, was the order for the next few minutes and then Rourke, the leader of the Battery attack, was pulled down by one of the Bombay North's defenders, when he might have otherwise scored. The referee ordered a penalty-kick which to the mortification of the supporters of the military side, Perry failed to convert, Cohen in the defending goal, bringing off a fine save. Farla kicked the ball high up in the field, where Adams met it and running through the Military defence, the Bombay North's inside-right let the ball go out of his reach and Dryden, rushing out, made a good clearance.

Alexander, Lissenburg and Adams, in a pretty movement, made a dangerous raid on the Gunner's goal and though the last-named got away in a good attempt he failed to shoot correctly from a very acute angle.

The teams had not scored a single goal, when time was called.

Extra-time was played and Rourke, who shifted to the right-wing position, sent in a perfect centre, which should have resulted in a goal, but for Cohen, who rushed out in time to pick up the ball from Wilke's foot and cleared.

WINNING GOAL.

In the second period of extra-time, when a draw was in sight, the Gunner's forwards broke away in a combined effort and Wilkes, their inside-right obtained the winning goal, beating Cohen from close quarters.

RESULT:—

R. A. COLABA	1 Goal.
BOMBAY NORTH	Nil.

TEAMS:

R. A. COLABA:—Dryden; Turner and Brack; Concar, Perry and Booth; Lord, Thorley, Rourke, Wilkes and Morgan.

BOMBAY NORTH:—Cohen; Williams and Farla; Brown, Salian and Harland; Jameson, Adams, Lissenburg, Alexander and Grostrate.

REFEREE: Mr. F. H. Terry.

LINESMEN: Messrs. Moulton and Dagorne.

To-day's Match

Cooperage 5-45 p.m. Peshawar Cantt. Gymkhana v. Lincolns.

(Continued from Col. 5).

their status. In the meanwhile, we notice that this new Association (The B.P. Boy Scouts' Association of Bombay Presidency) is very busy sending out circulars to all and sundry in the Presidency giving publicity to misleading statements against the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency. No intelligent person will be persuaded to take these circulars seriously. However, it would be well to sound a note of warning that everybody interested in the uplift of the country will ignore their blandishments of these representatives of the Imperial Association. It must also be stated here that the views expessed periodically in the Scouts' Corner of a local Anglo-Indian paper do not represent the views **of national scouting in India.**

EMERGENCY IN BENGAL

Powers For District Officials For Flood Relief

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

"A state of emergency exists in certain parts of the province due to continuous floods," states a memorandum circulated by the Bengal Government to the district officers of the Province.

The memorandum directs that the district officers should mobilize all ordinary administrative machinery, where necessary, in order to bring the emergency situation created by the floods under control, as rapidly as possible. It also empowers the officers to order any Government officer, except those of the Judicial Department, to proceed for the purpose of flood relief.—United Press.

Selections For To-day's Races

Panna Prince Fancied For Ascot Plate

(By "SENEX")

Ten races make a lengthy programme for to-day's Races at Poona. PANNA PRINCE has been showing promise on the track and should be seen to advantage in the Ascot Plate.

2-0 p.m. THE SATARA PLATE. Div I—7 Furlongs.

MUN MOHAN	1
AL HUJAZ	2
RED MARK	3

2-30 p.m. THE SATARA PLATE. Div. II—7 Furlongs.

ZAID UL KHAIR	1
HAMRIN BEG	2
KABADIN JAMIL	3

3-0 p.m. THE SIRUR PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

GOLDEN CHANCE	1
MAHOOB'S CHOICE	2
TYRIAN QUEEN	3

3-30 p.m. THE BRISBANE PLATE. Div. II—1 Mile.

NIGHT ALARM	1
SEA BATTLE	2
LITTLE BRONCHO	3

4-0 p.m. THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Div. II—6 Furlongs.

TAJ AL FARAT	1
BUKNAR	2
MAJHOOL	3

4-30 p.m. THE BRISBANE PLATE. Div. I—1 Mile.

MUSCADET	1
KING WALLACE	2
GORDON	3

5-0 p.m. THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Div. II—6 Furlongs.

TORQUEMADA	1
LORD BYRON	2
HOROSCOPE	3

5-30 p.m. THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Div. I—6 Furlongs.

ROSE MARIE	1
PLYMOUTH	2
TOLTEC	3

6-0 p.m. THE ASCOT PLATE—1 Mile.

PANNA PRINCE	1
KNIGHT JILL	2
SHERWOOD	3

6-30 p.m. THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Div. I—6 Furlongs.

IRAQ JEWEL	1
REFORMER	2
PRINCE HILAL	3

DOUBLE

GOLDEN CHANCE & MUSCADET

TREBLE

TAJ AL FARAT, TORQUEMADA & ROSE MARIE

Scouting In Bombay

Birth Of Hindustan Scout Association

By "Orion"

Due to many misconceptions prevalent among the Scout workers in the Presidency, it is necessary to publish a short account of the exact state of affairs in the Scouting of this Presidency.

It is now history how for the last fifteen months, the Headquarters Scout Association of Bombay was demanding certain changes to be made in the Boy Scout organisation by the Imperial and General Headquarters in India, to put scouting on a more national basis than obtained in the Boy Scouts' Association in this country. While nobody disputes the tremendous value of the Boy Scout training, much of the good effect of this training was lost due to the inherent drawbacks in the scheme of the organisation of the Boy Scouts' Association. To begin with the whole movement was controlled direct by the Imperial Boy Scout Association in London, who were responsible for drawing up the rules and regulations irrespective of whether they suited India or not, there being no Indian representative on the Headquarters Committee. Then, again, in India, the movement was totally controlled by the Viceroy and the Governors of provinces, who were appointed by the Imperial Headquarters as 'ex-officio' Chief Scouts.

The chief executive posts in the various provinces were again filled in by nomination by these 'ex-officio' Chief Scouts, the nominees being mostly either Europeans or high-placed officials or avowed sympathisers with the Government. It is to the credit of the inherent merit of the Boy Scout methods that, in spite of this, a large body of public-spirited Indians took up the task of supplying the arduous voluntary leadership that a geat organisation like the Boy Scout scheme required.

When the great public agitation against scouting started on the statements of Lord Baden-Powell both the Associations of Madras and Bombay tried their best to influence the General Headquarters to remove the draw-backs pointed out above. When the General Headquarters would not or could not move in response to these demands, the Madras Association declared itself independent, but Bombay, under the far-sighted leadership of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, continued pressing the claims until the General Headquarters was compelled to capitulate on most of the points raised by Bombay. This prepared the way for the Round Table Conference in which, on behalf of the General Headquarters, the Chief Commissioner in India took part and accepted a certain compromise, whereby all the Associations in India could come together to form a united all-India roganisation. Much to the disappointment of all lovers of this country, the Nawab of Chhatari and the General Headquarters, in the absence of veteran leaders like Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Sir Shanmukham Chetty, decided to go back on this compromise and thereby frustrated a splendid opportunity of uniting the boys under one national flag for India. Then there was no option before the Bombay Provincial Scout Council, but to bid good bye to their long Association with the imperialistic agency at Delhi and start on on their own. On the 17th of last month, the Provincial Headquarters Council for Bombay met together and decided by an overwhelming majority of 23 to 1, upon some measures which resulted in the disaffiliation of the Bombay Presidency's Association from the General Headquarters and the re-constitution of the Council on autonomous, independent and completely non-official lines on the basis of the scheme drawn up by the 2nd Round Table Conference. Thus, from the 27th of July, the old Boy Scouts Association of Bombay Presidency changed itself into the "Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency."

A NOTE OF WARNING

The one adverse vote in the last Council meeting was by a representative of a small section of the Bombay Local Association. The officers of the General Headquarters in India have been able to persuade some Europeans and a few Parsi members to break away from the Bombay Provincial Scout Council and start off on their own to stay connected with the General Headquarters, and with frantic haste appointed Sir Byramjee Jejeebhoy, against all constitutional methods, as a Provincial Commissioner and announced the intention of carrying on under the name of the old Provincial Headquarters, without even a Provincial Council or any Provincial Scouts for a following. In order to avoid an unpleasant controversy the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, decided to change their Headquarters Offices from their old tenement in the Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut and have moved to offices on the 2nd floor of the Western India House, Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay No. 1, pending the erection of a Headquarters of their own suitable to

(Continued in Col. 3).

HE GAVE YOU

—"CHANDIDAS"
—"DHOOP-CHHAON"
—"THE PRESIDENT"

NITIN BOSE

NOW
HE GIVES YOU THE CROWNING GLORY OF HIS CAREER:

"DHARTI-MATA"

HE THRILLED YOU!
In
"Chandidas"
"Devdas"
"The President"

SAIGAL

NOW
He will Enthrall you in His Musical Master-Stroke
IN

'Dharti-Mata'

YOU LOVED HER
in "Chandidas" "Dhoop-Chhaon"

UMASHASHI

now She will madden you with her most inspired Performance ever in

"DHARTI-MATA"

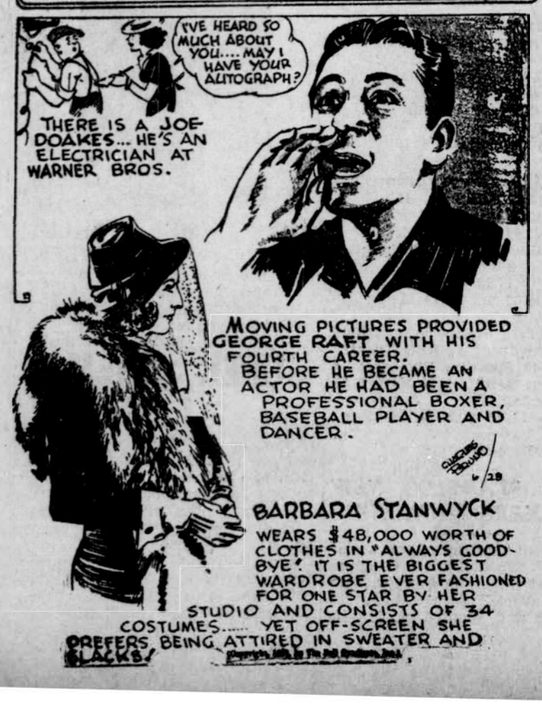
and
You'll like—
K. C. DEY
KAMLESH KUMARI
NAWAB,
JAGDISH, B.A.
NEMO, etc.

—ON—
WEDNESDAY Next
(Cocoanut Day)
AT
The MINERVA
Talkies, Lamington Road.

NEW THEATRES' GIFT TO THE NATION in ART, INSTRUCTION ENTERTAINMENT

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO


I'VE HEARD SO MUCH ABOUT YOU.... MAY I HAVE YOUR AUTOGRAPH?
THERE IS A JOE DOAKES... HE'S AN ELECTRICIAN AT WARNER BROS.
MOVING PICTURES PROVIDED GEORGE RAFT WITH HIS FOURTH CAREER. BEFORE HE BECAME AN ACTOR HE HAD BEEN A PROFESSIONAL BOXER, BASEBALL PLAYER AND DANCER.
BARBARA STANWYCK WEARS $48,000 WORTH OF CLOTHES IN "ALWAYS GOOD-BYE." IT IS THE BIGGEST WARDROBE EVER FASHIONED FOR ONE STAR BY HER STUDIO AND CONSISTS OF 34 COSTUMES..... YET OFF-SCREEN SHE PREFERS BEING ATTIRED IN SWEATER AND SLACKS!

RIGHT REGAL CONQUEST
of Bombay's
ENTERTAINMENT WORLD
by
RAJA GOPICHAND
(Marathi)

HE CAME:
HE WAS SEEN:
HE CONQUERED.

SARASWATI CINETONE'S Distinctive Contribution to Screen Art:

Produced by: DADASAHEB TORNEY;
Directed by: BHAL G. PENDHARKAR.

★ ★ WITH THESE STARS ★ ★
LEELA, CHANDRAKANT, USHA, RATNAPRABHA, LONDHE, DINKER.

2 ND WEEK of CONQUEST
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Wed., 2-30 P. M.

OPERA HOUSE

Distributors: KAPURCHAND LTD., Bombay 4.

GOODWILL GAINED:

Impressive Press Verdict:

"Interesting in the extreme . . . entertaining picture. . . . powerful acting, thrilling spectacle . . . . irresistible comedy. . . . . The music is a treat . . . . the singing, a feast for music lovers."
—"TIMES OF INDIA".

"The public has voted "Gorakh Aya" a good film. Mr. Chaturbhuj Doshi has hit the bull's eye with his very first arrow. . . . Today, he is welcome among the ranks of successful film director!
—"FREE PRESS JOURNAL."

"Gorakh Aya" has been well received by the public . . . . cleverly directed by Mr. Chaturbhuj Doshi, it has attracted all classes".
—"BOMBAY SENTINEL."

Gorakh Aya

History's most Astonishing Romance

Brought to the screen by RANJIT MOVIETONE

Starring:
RAJKUMARI, MAZHAR
T. KAPOOR, KALYANI, Etc.

2ND WEEK Ladies Lead: Families Follow!

Daily: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Wed., 3 p.m.
WEST END

TAMIL TALKIE at PLAZA
DADAR: B.B. & C.I.
To-morrow at 10-30 A. M.
MISS KAMALA
with NADASWARAM KACHERI of Rajarathnam Pillay
Starring: Miss T. P. RAJALAKSHMI as MISS KAMALA, and other Skilled Artists.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Morning shows at 10-30 a.m. TO-MORROW and Wednesday, August 10th

Heralding the GREATER REGAL SEASON!

COLOR Now Paints Their Dashing Deeds To Live For The Ages!

The Adventures of ROBIN HOOD

Presented by WARNER BROS. starring ERROL FLYNN

Olivia De Havilland

Basil Rathbone

Claude Rains

also PATRIC KNOWLES EUGENE PALLETTE ALAN HALE MELVILLE COOPER IAN HUNTER UNA O'CONNOR

A thousand times more thrilling in TECHNICOLOR!

Directed by MICHAEL CURTIZ and WILLIAM KEIGHLEY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 11, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 9, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 5, 1307
Hightide: 9-20; 20-23
Lowtide: 2-10; 15-36
Sunrise: 6h. 17m
Sunset: 7h. 12m.

S. S. 'Ranpura' sails at 1 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of B. P. C. C., Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

Monday, August 8

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Snatak Ramchandraji will deliver a public lecture on Shravani to day (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Mr. Chhelshankar D. Viyas, B.A. LL.B. will speak on "Federation—a imperialist game to consolidate British power in India", at a public meeting at the League's Hall, 129, Abdulrehman Street, to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Examinations will be held on Sunday, 11th September, 1938. The prescribed application forms with fees should reach the Sabha office, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Chowpati, on or before 8th instant. Forms can be had free of charge from the Sabha office.

The date for accepting the forms for the local Rashtrabhasha Praramhic examination of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, has been extended to 20th instant

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

Principal Halder, M.Ed., of the American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar, will deliver a lecture on 'Education of the Blind' at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

The fourth lecture of the 'Development of Socialist thought Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky' will be delivered by Com. M. R. Masani to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at Mr. Ghia's Bungalow, Lajpatray Road, Vile Parle (West).

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION

The inaugural address of the Union on "Art and Morality" will be delivered by Prof. J. C. P. D'Andrade, M.A., at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Fort, on Sunday at 6 p.m.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, will preside

The public are cordially invited.

ASSAGAO UNION

The feast of St. Cajetan will be celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, to-morrow (Sunday), with a Solemn High Mass, Exposition and Benediction, commencing at 9 a.m. Rev. Fr. M. Balaguer S. J. will preach at the Gospel. After the Mass, members will meet in the I.L.I. Hall, Dabul, to exchange "Boas Festas".

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Benam Hall Lane, Bombay No. 4.

B. P. PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the Hall of the Modern High School, Sikka Nagar (Girgaon Back Road) to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. to elect the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

LECTURE ON RAJA YOGA

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver the weekly public lecture on "The First Steps of Ashtanga Yoga of Patanjali" at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SOUTH INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS

To consider the desirability of organizing a South Indian Volunteer Corps, a public meeting of the South Indian residents in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the South Indians' Welfare Society in the Asthika Samaj Hall to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. Mr. S. K. Mukerji, B.P.E. (U.S.A.), formerly Director of Physical Training of the Bombay University, will address the meeting on "The Implications and Technique of Organizing a Volunteer Corps for Social Service" and Mr. P. V. Parameswaran, M.A., headmaster, S.I. Education Society's High School, will speak on the necessity of a S. I. Volunteer Corps. Mr. N. Iyer will preside.

"PREMAVEER" AT THE KOHINOOR

The charity show of the Hans Picture "Premaveer" will take place tomorrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Kohinoor Theatre at Dadar. The public are requested to help the educational institution, Dadar Middle School, for which it is arranged.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Municipal Secretary, by Order, has the honour to inform Councillors that His Worship the Mayor has fixed 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), instead of 3 p.m. (B.T.) as usual, on Monday, the 8th August 1938, for the holding of the Adjourned August meeting of the Corporation, as that day is Shravan Monday and Hindu Councillors would like to have the meeting closed at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Sunset Vienna" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"A Yank at Oxford" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Condemned Women" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Nothing Sacred" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Les Miserables" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PARSI YOUTHS

A public meeting of Parsi Youths will be held on Saturday the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall (Apollo Street, Museum East) to make arrangements for calling a Conference of Parsi Youths. The meeting is open to all Parsis but the right of voting is restricted to Parsi Youths between the ages of 16 and 40

BASIC ENGLISH CLASS

Under the auspices of the Muslim Free Night School 182, Bohra Brotherhood Hall, Zakeria Masjid, a Basic English Class will be inaugurated when Mr. P. R. Rao will speak in Basic English on the "Value of Basic English to businessmen" to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. Mr. M. A. Bari, the Hony. Supervisor, Unemployed Muslims Registration Office, will preside

B.P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of Science and the B.P. Adult Education Association, Dr. Y. G. Naik and Mr. B. G. Shejwalkar will give their fourth lecture in Gujarati and Marathi respectively, on Physics and Chemistry to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in room No. 2 and Room No. 32 of the Royal Institute of Science.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday), at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Mr. P. G. Naik, life-worker, Social Service League, will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA

Dedication Festival 1833-1938 to-morrow (Sunday): 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (choral), Celebrant—The Lord Bishop; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher—The Rev: T.R.H. Elliott, Garrison Chaplain.

On Wednesday August 10th at 7 a.m. Holy Communion; at 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (choral), Preacher—The Rev: J. F. W. Ruddel, Chaplain of Colaba.

PARTY TO "FRONTIER GANDHI"

To-day Saturday at 5-30 p.m. some members of the Congress will invite to 'tea' Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, at Bazaar Gate near 'A' Ward Congress office. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil, Mrs. Safia Khan, Mr. Uma Shanker Dikshit, Master Sujan Singh, leader of Akali Party Punjab, and others will be present.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

Under the Jt. auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and Young Theosophists, Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil will speak on "Nationalism, Swadeshi and War" to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 4th August, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th august.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavle will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper hall to-day (Saturday), at 8 to 9 a.m. (B.T.) "Patanjali Yogadarshan" and to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.) on Ken Upanishad and at 4-45 to 5-45 p.m. (B.T.) on Bhakti Rasayan.

TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Justice Divatia Appointed Chairman

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia as Chairman of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, in place of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who recently resigned for reasons of health.

Dr. Mrs. Poonar Lukose, Surgeon-General to the Travancore Government accompanied by her daughter and son sailed for London on Friday by S.S. "Cilicia".

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

With the enforcement of speed limit of 30 miles per hour from August 1, along the Ghodbunder Road, looking at the situation for the last few days I am of opinion that if street supervision is enforced the toll of accidents will be controlled to a certain extent.

Though the average motorist going along this road is aware of the said speed limit, yet there are still a few who look as if they do not care for their own life or that of others. Police supervision in Bandra and a few places further is very good, but in the other places there is no supervision at all thus giving the offending motorist a chance to imagine he was driving on a Brookland track.

LORRY ACCIDENTS

It will be recalled I have occasionally reported in this column on lorry accidents which make a really surprising figure for that stretch of Ghodbunder Road.

The toll of lorry accident was so great, that recently the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District issued regulations to control the loading of lorries and other vehicles. this I must state has helped considerably, but I have doubts whether the lorry accidents could be controlled if allowed to run at 30 miles per hour. what the lorries really need is a speed limit of 15 miles per hour, so as to bring them under control and avert an accident. The Police authorities might move into this matter.

BAD LIGHTING

The safety campaign launched last year by the Western India Automobile Association, impressed the danger of ill-lit roads in areas where vehicular traffic is definitely on the increase.

Road lighting plays a big part in road safety and with many of the suburban roads badly lit the present speed limit will do little or nothing to reduce accident during the night.

In Bandra along Ghodbunder various experiments are being tried by using sodium lights and these experiments have proved a great success.

But one wonders whether introduction of whatever lights preferred by the authorities will ever see the face of the whole stretch of Ghodbunder Road or is only Bandra to have such lights.

While I admit that lighting in the suburbs has improved considerably during the last few years which tells on the coffers of the authorities, it must be borne in mind that traffic has also increased and money must some how be got for their safety.

Every local authority must bear in mind that good lighting is a primary safeguard against road accidents.

ALL DOMINIC'S MEETING

The suburbs also has a All Dominic's Association, whose activities are centred in Bandra. This Association is one of the oldest and is on Sunday to celebrate its forty-first annual feast.

On Thursday last, being the proper day of the feast of their patron St. Dominic, the Association offered a high Mass in St. Andrews Church in honour of the Saint.

On Sunday the Association is to hold its forty-first Annual General Meeting in St. Andrews' Girls High School.

FRESH AIR FOR HEALTH

Address On Ventilation

With growing appreciation of air-conditioning which makes it possible for the occupant of a city office to live in an atmosphere as healthy and invigorating as that of a mountain top, Mr. J. A. E. Heard's address on "Ventilation" to the Bombay Engineering Congress at a meeting held on Friday night in the air-conditioned hall of Electric House, was both timely and instructive

Limiting the scope of his subject to air-conditioning requirements and the ionic effect with relation to human bodies, Mr. Heard began his lecture with a description of minimum ventilation requirements. Though as a guide it was valuable, he discarded the theory that the carbon dioxide percentage should be taken as the basis of ventilation effectiveness. He maintained that next to the thermal condition of the air as indicated by its temperature and humidity, the intensity of odour observed on entering an occupied room from outside fresh air furnished the most valuable evidence of good or bad ventilation.

SMELL AND SMOKE.

Dealing with smell, Mr. Heard observed that the occupants of a poorly ventilated and crowded room were not capable of recognising body odours, which were intolerable to newcomers. He, however, added that the usual processes of washing, humidifying, cooling and de-humidifying recirculated air removed a considerable amount of body odour Similarly smoke resulting out of heavy tobacco smoke concentrations, which had immediate and unpleasant effects, could also be entirely eliminated if, besides introducing sufficient fresh air, extracts were arranged at high level to lower the concentration of smoke at the level of respiration.

Indians' Interests And Burma Riots

The Hon. Secretary Memon Chamber of Commerce, Bombay writes:—

The following telegram has been sent to the Government of India:

This Chamber deplores recent riots in Burma which has resulted in considerable loss of life, properties and trade of Indians in Burma. If this state of affairs continues any further, Indian commercial interests will be seriously jeopardised. This Chamber, therefore, strongly urges the Government of India to bring to the notice of Government of Burma the urgent necessity of taking severe and drastic action to quell the riots and to restore normal condition.

"Now Is The Time"

ACHYUT PATWARDHAN'S LECTURE AT BLAVATSKY HALL TO-DAY

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan speaks (to-day) Saturday at 6-30 at the Blavatsky Hall on "Now Is The Time."

This is the second lecture in the series on Indian and International affairs organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Old Man Commits Suicide By Drowning

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by suicidal drowning in a Tank, at Sian Road at the inquest held on the body of Laxman Krishnaji Bhoir (80).

The British Association for the advancement of science will meet at Cahbridge on August 17, when Lord Rayleigh will deliver the presidential address on "Natural vision and vision aided by science."

IMPERIAL BANK OFFICER HONOURED

Mr. Madhavrao S. Nerurkar, Assistant Superintendent of Discounts Department of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

He was given an address by the Shikarpuri Multani Shroff Association. The address after referring to his close relations with indigenous bankers stated that Mr. Nerurkar joined the bank in 1907 and was appointed Assistant Superintendent in 1925. He also twice acted as the Superintendent of the Discounts Department the main business of which is to advance loans and help trade through indigenous bankers. The local board of the Bank passed a resolution appreciating his services to the Bank and granted 19 months' leave preparatory to retirement, by relaxing its own rules for the first time.

The address also said:

"There have been many a trying occasions when by your experience and grasp of the situation you have by your open heartedness saved many an unpleasant situation and rendered valuable services to the business life of the city as in the years 1929 and

MR. MADHAVRAO S. NERURKAR

1930 which was a period of Trade depression and general crisis." Mr. Nerurkar was also given an address by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and the Piece-goods Merchants' Association and a hearty send-off by the staff of the Imperial Bank of India Local Head Office, and by Multani Shroff Association.

ELEMENTARY SANITARY CLASS

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Sanitary Association writes:—

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, if there is a sufficient number of candidates, will commence this year on Thursday, the 25th August.

All those wishing to join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 18th inst. the latest.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 to 4 months.

Lectures will be delivered in the evening at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the examination.

B. P. C. C.

The Adjourned Meeting of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The Inter-Governmental Committee to continue and develop the work of the Evian meeting held a further meeting at the Foreign Office this morning, says a communique.

EROS

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1938

REALISM AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

A few days ago Mr. Chamberlain reviewed in the House of Commons the international situation and had the hardihood to claim that the tension which was causing serious anxiety six months ago had definitely relaxed and that it was all due to his policy of "appeasement." That it was an impudent claim is obvious. But now even "London circles" seem to confess their disappointment. Yesterday there appeared an authoritative review by Reuter of the International situation. It makes depressing reading and it is significant that London should confess itself depressed. We are not, of course, referring to the ill-concealed irritation as regards the Spanish Civil war which, "still dragging on with no prospect of termination," constitutes a "danger to general peace." Nor are we referring to the regret over "the holding up of the operation of the Anglo-Italian agreement which is one of the keystones of Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement policy."

What we do refer to are the feelings of alarm and optimism which can no longer be concealed and the latest military move by Germany. A week ago, the Diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote: "Evidence accumulates that German warlike preparations on the Czecho-Slovak frontier and in the Rhineland are such that Germany will be able, should she choose, to begin military operations towards the end of August or early in September." The British realists, of course, ignored the evidence. But these warlike preparations are now no longer secret. They are too open to be connived at. Therefore, "great interest in London is aroused by the knowledge that Germany will have completed a series of formidable defence works in the Rhineland by the middle of August. "Simultaneously decrees have been issued forbidding members of foreign military forces to enter or stay in German military zones, including the whole territory left of Rhine as also the areas of Baden. East Prussia, Hesse, Bavaria and Wurtenberg." These developments have caused "anxious speculations" in London as to Germany's intentions, "should"—and there's the rub—"Lord Runciman's mission fail to bring a settlement in Czecho-Slovakia." The blunt question is: Are the British realists preparing to let themselves and Lord Runciman be blackmailed in pursuit of "appeasement," to be blackmailed into giving "the Germans," as Mr. Brailsford says, "without war all they might hope from victory?

Congress And Corporation

The decision of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to set up a Congress Party to contest the next elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be widely welcomed. So far though there has been a strong bloc of Congressmen in the Corporation they have been elected mainly in their individual capacity. It is notorious that, howsoever progressive the Bombay Corporation may have proved itself in purely civic affairs, it has earned for itself a reactionary character from the national point of view. The power of the long purse and the existence of pocket boroughs has, however, been severely curtailed, thanks to the recent reduction of franchise. There is not the least doubt that a well-disciplined Congress Party will be able to infuse new ideals of efficiency and service in our civic administration. There are many things in Bombay which are utterly unworthy of the *urbs prima in Indis*. The existence of slums is itself the most crying scandal, which must not be tolerated any longer. Compulsory primary education is yet to be introduced in many parts of the city. The absence of playgrounds and the existence of black spots in many area which are a menace to public health are two other evils which must be eradicated at the earliest possible opportunity. We are confident that a new era will dawn in the civic annals of Bombay when a Congress Civic Party will be in a majority in the Corporation. But in this connection we must strike a note of warning. Congressmen in Bombay owe it to the Congress and to this great city to see that the unfortunate squabbles of the Congress party in Calcutta are not reproduced here. The good work done by the late Deshbandhu Das has been largely ruined by the subsequent importation of factious spirit which has been the bane of Congress organization in that province. We trust this factious spirit will not be introduced in the organization of a Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The refusal by the majority in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to accept an amendment, which sought to include Mr. Umashankar Dixit in the Selection Board, is, however, not reassuring in this regard. There are few more disinterested and loyal Congressmen in the country than Mr. Dixit and few persons are better fitted for the work of a Selection Board than he. The deliberate exclusion of such a person from the Selection Board is most unfortunate.

Bombay Govt.'s Lead

The action of the Government of Bombay in reinstating in service all those who resigned from their jobs, or were dismissed, during the Civil Disobedience movement, will be widely applauded. They will be treated as new entrants, though they will receive a revised scale of pay and their past services will be counted for pension. Those orders apply for the present only to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, though obviously other Government Departments will soon follow suit. The Government are, of course, doing the just thing by the victims of bureaucratic wrath and it is to be hoped that other Congress Governments will also follow this lead. In another matter also the Bombay Congress Ministry is following a liberal policy. The control exercised in the past over the activities of Government pensioners has always been excessive and vexatious. The least suspicion of independent conduct was viewed as anti-Government and many pensions were forfeited on such pretexts. It was, undoubtedly, a grave encroachment on the civil liberties of a class of people who cannot be called Government servants. It has now been made clear that Government pensioners can contest elections and hold offices of responsibility. This is a move in the right direction and, by making the experience and knowledge of Government pensioners available for the general welfare, it confers as much benefit upon the public as upon the pensioners themselves. The Government have also modified the rules for the conduct of Government servants, permitting the latter to attend political meetings. This is also a wholesome change.

ARMY IN INDIA

Farce Of Indianisation

(By A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER).

From a press report it appears that Mr. Asaf Ali is bringing a resolution in the Central Assembly for the appointment of a Committee to study and report upon the progress of Indianisation of the Army during the last five years. It will not be out of place, therefore, to put forward the point of view of an Army man with a national outlook. This being only a general view of the problem, the facts and figures mentioned are very approximate.

Rawlinson Report Suppressed.

In 1921 a Committee was appointed by the Government consisting of General Rawlinson, the then C-in-C, General MacMunn and others to suggest ways and means of Indianization. The Committee was of the opinion that complete Indianization could be achieved in about 28 years from any given date. Even though the report originated from the Commander-in-Chief himself, it was suppressed at the time and was completely shelved at the first and second R. T. C.'s as it did not suit the policy of the Government.

In the Army of India of to-day, there are about 7000 officers who receive their commissions direct from the King. There are also other 7000 officers who receive their Commissions from the Viceroy. These are known as Viceroy's Commissioned Officers (V. C. O.)

Chetwode Committee.

Before the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun was started about 10 selected gentlemen used to be sent to the Military College at Sandhurst in England. On completion of training these officers used to replace an equivalent number of British Kings Commissioned Officers. Till then Indianisation meant the replacement of these 7000 King's Commissioned Officers by an equivalent number of Indian Officers holding King's Commission.

During the second R. T. C. a sub-committee was appointed to study the question of Indian Defence. Our politicians were made to believe that Indianization and Defence were one and the same thing, whereas Indianization is only a part of the major question of Defence. The Committee appointed another sub-committee under Field Marshal Chetwode, the then C-in-C, to reconsider the question of Indianization. The Chetwode Committee recommended that the practice of sending cadets to Sandhurst should be discontinued. It also recommended the establishing of an Indian "Sandhurst" to train officers for the Army in India. By doing this the Field Marshal ensured the discontinuation of Indian gentlemen getting commissions at Sandhurst.

India Misled.

The Indian Military Academy at Dehradun (Indian Sandhurst) was started in 1932 according to the above recommendations of the Chetwode Committee. 120 cadets are taken every year for training in the I. M. A. Our politicians thought at the time that by adopting this scheme they were helping Indianization They were made to believe that India would be getting 120 officers trained every year instead of only 20 from Sandhurst. It appears that they were completely out-witted by the Government.

The main difference was totally lost sight of. Whereas the Indian Officers trained at Sandhurst used to replace British King's Commissioned Officers, the Officers from the I.M.A. started to replace not the British K.C.O.'s but some of the 7000 Indian Officers commissioned by the Viceroy. In short, under the present system an Indian is replacing another Indian and not a British K.C.O.

When the Rawlinson-MacMunn Committee considered Indianization they were concerned with replacing only 7000 British K.C.O.'s by an equivalent number of Indian Officers. The Chetwode Committee having been entirely successful in mis-leading us and taken us away from our goal, we are now concerned not only with Indianizing 7000 British K.C.O.'s but the other 7000 V.C.O.'s as well, thus making a total of approximately 14,000 officers to be replaced. So far about 150 Indian officers from Sandhurst have replaced an equivalent number of British K.C.O.'s. With the beginning of the I.M.A. this replacement *has been stopped*. Under the present arrangement replacement of Indians by Indians will continue and the 7000 British K.C.O.'s will remain untouched.

Complete Indianization *consistent with efficiency* can be carried out in 28 years at the maximum. To be able to replace 14,000 officers in 28 years the I.M.A. must turn out approximately 600 officers per year. Allowance for casualties and other wastage has been made in this number 28 years has

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

WHITHER CHAMBERLAIN'S "REALISM"?

British Honour Sinks

By H. N. Brailsford

Parliament has risen. Still at peace, this tranquil island abandons itself to its holiday. It enjoys while it can the illusion that it leads a civilised life. In the depths of our minds we know better

As we tramp the hillsides the whirr of a military plane may jar on our happiness for a moment. Somewhere in the distant landscape may lie a factory that is about to manufacture a thousand of these engines of wrath.

Two of the cruelest wars in history are raging while we take our pleasure. Japan thrusts her bayonet into the bowels of the Chinese nation, and Spanish democracy, indomitable in its isolation, battles for its liberties and ours.

As if two wars were not enough, warnings reach us that August may be the month of doom for the Czech Republic.

For my own part, I think it probable that the last surviving democracy east of the Rhine can reckon on a rather longer spell of precarious peace.

I do not doubt the accuracy of those who tell us that military material is being concentrated and aerodromes prepared in haste on what once was Austrian soil, as if for an early thrust at Czechoslovakia from the South.

But it is improbable that Hitler will risk an attack on the Czechs, if he must reckon on French backing for their French allies.

One Good Deed

One good deed in its international record stands to the credit of Mr. Chamberlain's Government. It did, on May 21, by a firm declaration in Berlin, prevent the attack on the Czech Republic that Hitler meditated then.

There is no reason to suppose that it will tolerate in August what it forbade in May. Indeed, in the interval, it is said to have given the French undertakings of support in this direction even more precise.

A defensive alliance links this country with France. No British Government, however reactionary, can allow the French to face the armed power of Nazi Germany unaided. But any military attack on the Czechs would at once involve the French.

The danger here is something subtler. Mr. Chamberlain may veto now, as he did in May, a German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

That, at least, is to postpone the evil day, for the Germans are not likely to attack a mountainous frontier in winter. In principle (though one may inquire what precisely are Lord Runciman's qualifications for this delicate task) it was right to send out a mediator.

The Czechs, on their side, have shown a conciliatory wisdom very unusual in this world, by welcoming third party mediation in what is, after all, an internal question.

Our anxiety begins when we scrutinise in the Tory Press the conception of a just solution that finds favour there.

Control From Berlin

There is much support for regional autonomy of a type which the Czechs cannot grant. They are preparing to meet the grievances of the Germans over language rights, schools, their share in public appointments and in public contracts.

They suggest a form of autonomy which in each province will give the Germans (and other minorities also) full control over their whole cultural life, from the university to the village school.

But territorial Home Rule, with full legislative and administrative powers, they dare not grant to the German areas as a separated region, for two good reasons.

First, they would be controlled from Berlin; secondly, they would become, within a democratic Republic, a region given over to every form of totalitarian lawlessness and terror.

Finally, these Tory voices advocate the neutralisation and demilitarisation of the Republic under the guarantee of Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Russia is significantly omitted. The real meaning of this proposal is that the Czech Republic, without an army, would cease to be an obstacle to German domination over Central and Eastern Europe.

Defective And Partial

If such ideas were to inspire the British mediator, he would give the Germans without war all they might hope from victory. But there is no reason to suppose that Lord Runciman holds such views.

Tory policy in this region, where it has at any rate postponed war, may call for vigilance: its record in Spain ought to have stimulated the Labour Party to a resistance more spirited and whole-hearted than it has yet attempted

What Mr. Chamberlain did, soon after M. Daladier and M. Bonnett took charge of French policy, is now fairly well known. I suggested it at the time, and recently there has been full confirmation.

The French faced two dangers. The Czechs, who are their allies, bound by explicit treaties, might be overwhelmed by the Germans.

Franco, thanks to Italian backing, might destroy the Spanish Republic and encircle France in a Fascist ring from the South. Honour and national safety called for a fair deal for Republican Spain, but she had no treaty of alliance

In this emergency Mr. Chamberlain compelled the French to choose. He would back them over Czechoslovakia, but only on condition that they rigidly closed their land frontier against any further export of arms to Spain. That was done. The frontier was sealed early in June.

There were, of course, promises and conditions. The Italians would withdraw their troops, and according to the British plan observers would be placed in Spanish ports, including Franco's to check the landing of arms from the sea.

The plan even on paper was flagrantly partial and defective. It left some of the more im-

(Continued on Page 20, Col 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MEXICO AND U.S.A.

President Cardenas of Mexico has adopted an eminently just and reasonable attitude in the dispute with America over the expropriation of foreign oil companies properties. He admits the obligation to make adequate compensation, but insists, according to international law, that the time and manner of payment shall be determined by its own laws. That this insistence does not in any way imply any desire to evade obligations is clear from the fact that while Cardenas rejects the American proposal for arbitration, he suggests that American and Mexican representatives be appointed "to fix, within a reasonable limit, the value of the properties taken and the manner of payment equitably to nationals as well as foreigners". It is to be hoped that the Americans who know the alternative to Cardenas and who also know why certain other Powers desire his downfall will accept these suggestions.

CHASTENED MOOD.

There are conflicting reports as to the reply of M. Litvinoff to the Japanese proposals for a compromise. Reuter, cabling from Moscow, would seem to suggest that the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has rejected the Japanese offer. On the other hand, the Moscow correspondent of the Havas Agency reports that M. Litvinoff has, in fact, accepted the Japanese offer. In a sense it is possible to accept both the versions. According to Reuter the main objection of the Soviet is to the presence of Japanese troops in the disputed territory which Russians—as also the Japanese—claim to be theirs. But Japan herself has, more or less, offered to withdraw from it for the time being at any rate. As to the question of proprietorship the third term in the Japanese offer contains the basis of an amicable settlement. That settlement, we are inclined to think, is now within the bounds of immediate possibility. For the Japanese are in a chastened mood now—such a chastened mood that they are voluntarily offering peace proposals. And we think they are very wise too.

AUTONOMY IN THE EMPIRE!

To students of politics the British Empire always provides a study of absorbing interest. Its constituents are as varied as its Constitution is fluid. What is sometimes grandiloquently called the British Commonwealth of Nations contains besides the British Isles and Eire, Crown colonies, protectorates, the mandated territories, the Dominions and India. The constitutions of all those units materially differ from each other, though they have one thing in common—subservience to British Imperialism! The Dominions are often represented to be free and independent in all but name. But how erroneous such a view is was well revealed in a recent article in the "Daily Worker" of London. The Dominions no doubt enjoy autonomy in domestic administration, but they are at the mercy of the British navy for their protection and many of them are tied financially to the apron-strings of the Bank of England. Besides, groups of powerful British capitalists operate as monopoly concerns in most of the Empire countries and by allying themselves to local reactionary elements, serve as a brake upon true autonomy. Even a country like Egypt cannot be said to be really free in view of the military treaties, which she has been compelled to enter into with Britain. The Dominions, of course, masquerade as free countries, thus fully meriting the late M. Clemenceu's gibe that their separate membership of the League of Nation was British Imperialism's method of stocking extra voting cards at the League Assembly!

U. P. ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

It is evident from the answers given by the Government spokesman in the U.P. Legislative Assembly that the anti-corruption drive is being zealously and systematically followed. It appears that so far 120 Government servants have been punished for corruption and bribery. It will occasion no surprise that 52 of these cases belong to the Police department. The Committee which was appointed by the U. P. Government has made a number of valuable suggestions, which will be followed with profit by other provincial Governments as well. The need of keeping the public administration pure is nowhere more onerous than under the Congress regime. This is so not merely because the policy of the Congress is based on high moral values, but also because the lax behaviour of officials is bound to detract from the success which the Congress has achieved and will achieve in the governance of the provinces. Purging the services of corruption is thus one of the main planks of the New Deal which the Congress is out to give to the people. Government servants, high and low, therefore, cannot do better than follow in the discharge of their duties the high principles followed by the Cabinets themselves.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In a leader on Anglo-Indian trade negotiations the "Financial Times" says, "In view of preference enjoyed by India in U. K. and excess of her sales over purchases there would appear to be room for a more liberal treatment of imports from U. K.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Among those whom Doctor Khare has allowed upto date—in furtherance of "his bounden duty as a politician—to take him under their fostering wings are:—

(1) Mr. N. C. Kelkar
(2) Mr. V. D. Savarkar
(3) Dr. B. S. Moonje
(4) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(5) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta
(6) Dr. Pranjpye
(7) Western Indian Liberals and
(8) Anglo-India.

* * * *

"If", says Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, "instead of going to the Governor, he (Dr. Khare) had approached the Working Committee, the position would have been altogether different."

We agree. Doctor Khare would not have secured the champions that he has got (see above).

* * * *

"The time has come for a clear definition by the Congress Executive of its attitude towards Ministries and towards the principles and practice of democracy."

—Anglo-India.

What is actually meant is that the time has come for the Indian National Congress to wind up and cease to exist as the Indian National Congress.

* * * *

Historic Past Of Nagpur Headline.

We hope Nagpur outlives it soon.

* * * *

Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona pleads that landowners also require protection.

It's a plea for divine grace evidently that Mr. Kelkar is putting in in behalf of the terrestial ryot's "ma bap."

And, of course, Mr. Kelkar would.

* * * *

The first thing Lord Runciman did on arriving in Prague was to declare that he wanted to be the friend of all and enemy of none

There IS, we recollect, a suggestion that the noble British Lord is pro-German.

* * * *

Where Is Chamberlain's Boasted Peace? asks a contemporary.

In the blessed land of Mr. Chamberlain's realism.

* * * *

The Japanese Navy in the Yangtse has "decided that all vessels under foreign flags above Kiukiang which do not communicate with the Japanese are liable to attack."

The foreign vessels had better beware of being indiscriminately attacked on the ground that no communication was received from them.

* * * *

A Teatime Thought.

Psychologists who have dabbled in the field of amateur therapy find that the best brains and abilities do not spring from apple cheeks and tempered spines, but from physical, mental or nervous disorders.

—LITERARY DIGEST.

* * * *

Servant (to Professor in bed): "The doctor is here to see you, Sir."

Professor (absent-mindedly): I can't see him now. Tell him I'm ill.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

But few men are wise enough to render one word sufficient.

A thing of comfort is seldom a joy to the woman of fashion.

The villain is always caught in the act—usually the last act.

Variety is the spice of life—especially a first-class variety show.

At this stage of the game the lightweight championship is conceded to the iceman.

Men are always taking advantage of the fact that a woman will give up everything for love.

BURMESE PRESS PROTESTS

Against Govt.'s Policy Towards Journals And Ban On "Sun"

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The policy of the Government of Burma in regard to the publication of Burmese newspapers was criticised at a meeting of the All-Burma Burmese Newspapers and Pressmen Association, which was held yesterday and this morning.

Government's action in not permitting the "Sun" to publish the paper even after the payment of security deposit demanded from the said paper was also deplored.

The meeting adopted resolutions condemning Government's action and resolving to suspend publication of all Burmese newspapers till Tuesday next as a protest.—United Press.

PUNJAB BILLS

Congress Committee's Discussions

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The situation arising out of the 'black bills' passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly recently was, it is understood, considered at a meeting of the Working Council of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday under the presidency of Dr. Satyapal, M.L.A., President of the Provincial Congress Committee.

The proceedings of the meeting were kept a close secret, but it is understood that a resolution cancelling the previous decision of the Council debarring Congressmen in the province from participating in the agitation against the 'black bills' was adopted.

The ban on the office-holders was, however, not lifted.—United Press.

BANDRA BUSMEN'S DEMANDS

Minimum Wage & Limited Hours Of Work

A largely attended meeting of the Bandra Bus Service Workers' Union was held on Wednesday night at Bandra. The meeting adopted a resolution requesting the Bandra Bus Co. to accept the demands of the Union which have been already submitted to the Company. Some of the important demands are the recognition of the Union by the employers, fixing a minimum wage of Rs 30, limiting the hours of work to eight per day, granting a weekly holiday and one month's leave with pay in a year, and the payment of overtime.

Another resolution was also adopted requesting the Government of India to make necessary provisions in the Motor Vehicles Bill which is now before the Central Legislative Assembly so as to limit the hours of working of motor drivers and conductors to eight per day and 48 per week, instead of 11 hours per day as is now proposed.

Several drivers and conductors also spoke on the resolutions, and exhorted their comrades to join the Union in larger numbers and make it a powerful body in order to protect their interests effectively.

The meeting terminated at midnight.

Search For Missing Clipper Abandoned

MANILA, August 5.

The United States Navy, which together with planes searched hundred thousand square miles for the missing Hawaii clipper has abandoned its task.—Reuter.

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BHULABHAI & HYDERABAD BAN

Official Communique's Attempt To Establish Police "Bona Fides"

HYDERABAD (Deccan) Aug. 5.

"The revised rules for the regulation of public meetings are not intended to prevent legitimate right of association or public meeting. This is clear from the fact that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was permitted to address two largely attended meetings in Hyderabad," states an Official Communique on the subject of the recent incident at the local Bar Association meeting, which Mr. Desai, was to address.

POLICE "BONA FIDES."

It adds the police enquiry was solely actuated by the fact that they believed that the meeting was to be public, in that they were reliably informed that non-members had been invited to it also, because some spectators of the murder trial as well as others were present in the Court, where the meeting was to take place intended to attend it. The police "bona fides" was established when after the receipt of an assurance from the Secretary of the Association that the meeting would not be public their letter was withdrawn within two hours.

The Communique draws attention to the omission by Mr. Desai to mention this as well as his expressed willingness thereafter to address the meeting.—A P

SARDAR ANSWERS KHARE'S CHARGES

(Continued From Page 1)

without any reference to the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee is again untrue. In March 1937 the Congress Working Committee appointed the Parliamentary Sub-Committee "to be in close and constant touch with the work of the Congress Parties in all the Legislatures in the provinces, to advise them in all their activities and to take necessary action in case of an emergency."

RIGHT NEVER CHALLENGED.

The communications which passed between me and Dr. Khare in July 1937 prove that his Hindu colleagues were selected with my previous approval and the Muslim Minister with the approval of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The right of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee to appoint or remove any Minister was not challenged by Dr. Khare either in the Shareef episode or at the Pachmarhi meeting where the Parliamentary Sub-Committee had been authorised by the Working Committee to select new Ministers if necessary. Even a few days before the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee last month, Dr. Khare appealed to me to decide the redistribution of portfolios between himself and his colleagues.

PACHMARHI COMPROMISE.

Dr. Khare's statement that the Pachmarhi compromise was forced on him is equally untrue. Dr. Khare and his colleagues in a signed statement presented by them at Pachmarhi Congress Legislative party meeting on May 25 said: "We are glad to report that we have been able amicably to settle our differences and have agreed to work in a spirit of comradeship and we feel confident that we shall have your full co-operation and support."

Endorsing the above agreement the Parliamentary Sub-Committee issued a statement in which it said that they were able to be happy to say that the differences had been composed and the Ministers had announced that they had decided to bury their differences and work together as a team.

In his letter dated 1st June 1938, Dr. Khare said: "I have seen your statement issued to the Press and I have nothing to say against it, as it is a fair and impartial summary." In conclusion he thanked me for "all that I had done for the Province in general and the Ministry in particular."

In the face of these statements it does require extraordinary courage to say that the Pachmarhi compromise was forced on him by the Congress High Command.

NEVER HEARD OF IT.

As regards Dr. Khare's allegation of a conspiracy to oust him from the premiership, it is surprising to note that Dr. Khare never made any such complaint in his letters to me, nor did he make any reference to this in his report to me on July 15, detailing the steps taken by him to implement the Pachmarhi compromise. Neither the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee nor Khare's colleagues desired to go back on the Pachmarhi compromise, the basis of which was the continuance of Dr. Khare's premiership. Dr. Khare himself in his report to me dated 15th July says: "I have no alternative under the circumstances except to place the matter of redistribution of portfolios in your hands, as there are certain matters in respect of which I have definite views affecting the smooth working of the Ministry in general and the Prime Minister in particular I would most humbly and sincerely request you that I should be given an opportunity to place them before a decision is reached."

While I have every sympathy for Dr. Khare in his present state of mind, I wish he would have some regard for facts.—A.P.

DR. KHARE ON POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY

Speaking at a reception given to him by the citizens of the North of Bombay, Dr. N. B. Khare said that in the Congress Provinces power and responsibility did not rest in the same hand. The responsibility lay with the Cabinet, but the power was in the hands of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee. This was undemocratic. He claimed that he had a right to put his case before the public, so that they may work for the re-establishment of democratic principles.

The meeting was held at the Ramchandra Bhatt High School Parel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. Among other speakers were Drs. Moonje and Ambedkar.

Jawahar Not Returning On Aug. 17

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

I reliably understand that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not returning to London on Aug. 17 as Mrs. Pundit is unable to visit London at that time.

BR. REMINDER TO FRANCO

What About Withdrawal Of Volunteers From Spain?

LONDON, August 5.

Britain is reminding General Franco for the second time that he has not replied to the non-Intervention plan for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain. Mr. Hodgson has been instructed to request General Franco to give the matter urgent attention.—Reuter.

All Activity On Ebro Front Abruptly Ceases

SARAGOSSA, Aug. 5.

After ten days of savage fighting, the Republicans have abruptly ceased all activity on the Ebro front.

The Nationalists, however, continued to bomb and shell concentrations of Republican troops but the infantry has not yet received order to advance.

According to a Nationalist estimate, the Republicans suffered not less than 20,000 casualties since the offensive began and it is claimed that 18 road bridges have been destroyed.

Many militiamen, evidently preferring surrender to death, are reported to be entering the Nationalist lines.—Reuter.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WATCH & WARD

The General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway writes:—

With reference to the letter from "Pro Bono Publico" that appeared in your issue of the 5th instant, regarding the examination of tickets by staff of the Watch and Ward Department on this railway, I write to say that it is true that Watch and Ward Staff are utilised to examine tickets when necessary, and the objection to this procedure is by no means clear to me. These men are invariably in uniform with proper badges and hold authorities to examine tickets. Passengers in possession of proper tickets cannot be put to any inconvenience on this account. It is only those without proper tickets who may suffer inconvenience. Such ticket examinations are always in charge of an Inspector or Sub-Inspector, who is literate. The ticket checking staff on this railway are quite competent, but it is necessary sometimes to provide an additional check. If a passenger has any doubt of the right of an employee to examine tickets it is hoped that he will refer to the Guard or Station Master.

Assam Ministers' Emoluments

Opposition Members' Move For Amending Existing Salary Act

SHILLONG, Aug. 5.

Several members of the Opposition groups in the Assam Assembly have given notice of as many as ten Bills seeking to amend the existing Ministers Salary Act. The sponsors of these Bills contend that the Assam Assembly has, with the reconstruction and reconstitution of the Ministry in February last, automatically acquired the right to fix new salaries for the Ministers under Section 51 (3) of the Government of India Act.

They further contend that as one of the Members of the present Cabinet is drawing Rs. 750 per mensem, there is no reason why other members should get a higher salary.

According to the Bill sponsored by the Congress Party the Chief Minister is to get Rs. 750, including Rs. 250 as house and other allowances and the other Ministers Rs. 650, including Rs. 150 as house and other allowances, while the Bills sponsored by the Independent Party members seek to fix the Premier's salary at Rs. 1,000 and that of other Ministers at Rs. 750. —United Press.

IMPORT BRITISH GOODS

"Financial Times" On Anglo-Indian Trade Negotiations

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In a leader on Anglo-Indian trade negotiations the "Financial Times" says, "in view of preference enjoyed by India in U. K. and excess of her sales over purchases there would appear to be room for a more liberal treatment of imports from U. K.

"This claim is fortified by the evidence that Lancashire is being further penalised by Indian competition in the colonial markets, created by British enterprise. That mutual interest is in the long run the governing factor in Anglo-Indian trade relations constitutes a most hopeful feature of the situation."—Reuter.

LATE MR. MENEZES-BRAGANCA

Memorial Committee's Appeal To Patriotic Goans

The Conveners and Members of the Menezes-Braganca Memorial Committee have issued the following appeal:—

The Menezes-Braganca Memorial Committee thoroughly representative of all shades of opinion and schools of thought among the Goan Youth in this city, avail itself of this opportunity to appeal to the patriotic sentiments of all friends and admirers of the late Mr. Luis de Menezes Braganca to lend their unstinted help and support, both moral and material, towards the success of the Meeting that is proposed to be held on Sunday the 21st August, at 11 a.m. at Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, in honour of the Memory of the departed Patriot.

His outstanding record of unique services to his countrymen in different spheres of their social, economic and political life will ever remain a standing monument to the greatness of the Man that is no more!

In view of the fact that Goans owe a debt of eternal gratitude to the extraordinary intellectual attainments and exceptional journalistic talent of that Redoubtable Champion of the Freedom-Struggle and Civil Liberties of the people, it becomes all the more necessary and incumbent on the part of every one of his countrymen, both at home and abroad, to honour the sacred memory of the late Mr. Menezes-Braganca in the most befitting manner.

As a Journalist, Literateur and Politician of sterling qualities and rare integrity of character, he has never missed a single opportunity in life to stimulate the social, political and intellectual progress of the country.

The Committee appeal to all patriotic Goans, irrespective of their political and religious convictions, to muster strong on that memorable day and thus acquit themselves of Duty they owe to the departed Patriot.

Prof. Armando Menezes, M.A., will preside.

Their Excellencies the Consuls of France and China will attend.

Tulsidas Jayanti was celebrated in the Benares Hindu University and other local educational institutions with great eclat. Speeches were made and tributes paid to the memory of the immortal poet. —United Press.

Relief For Released Detenus

Bengal P. C. C. Scheme Of Twenty Lakhs Outlay

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

With a view to relieving unemployment among the released detenus and political prisoners, the Business Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are, according to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" considering a scheme involving a capital outlay of about twenty lakhs of Rupees the scheme envisages enormous possibilities of solving the problem to a considerable extent.

Several commercial magnates, the paper understands, have already expressed their willingness to subscribe the capital, with which a company will be floated, with the object of starting various industries in the Province, thus providing employment to a large number of released politicals. The company will, in addition, take up contracts of various sorts of this kind of work is also expected to absorb in it a good many unemployed young men.—A. P.

JEWISH DOCTORS IN BERLIN

Law Prohibiting Practice Modified

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

The law under which the Jewish doctors are prohibited from practising from October 1, has been slightly modified.

In order to avoid social hardships the Medical Association will take step to train Jewish doctors to fill others jobs for which a special fund will be placed at its disposal. The Jewish doctors, who fought in the war and are in indigent circumstances, may, if suitable, receive financial support from the Reich Medical Association, but the support can be cancelled at any moment.

Shortage Of Labour

Unemployment for some time has been non-existent in Germany. The authorities are now faced with increasing shortage of labour. The June figures show 310 thousand vacancies, which is 30 thousand more than the May figures.—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN MEETS HODZA AND BENES

Atmosphere Seems Favourable For Peace

PRAGUE, August 5.

Lord Runciman, accompanied by his staff, made a ceremonial call on the President Mr. Benes, the Prime Minister Mr. Hodza and other Government authorities.

German Sudetens called on Lord Runciman and stayed 90 minutes.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that the atmosphere of the meeting was most friendly. It is evident that Lord Runciman's arrival has relaxed the atmosphere very considerably.—Reuter.

BOILER ROOM EXPLOSION IN ITALIAN CRUISER

15 Killed And 20 Others Seriously Injured

ROME, August 5.

Five persons were killed immediately, ten died later and twenty others were seriously wounded in a boiler room explosion on the Italian cruiser "Quarto," anchored off Majorca. Apart from the damage due to the actual explosion, the cruiser is not badly damaged.—Reuter.

CENSUS OF JEWS IN ITALY

ROME, August 5.

Measures aimed at maintaining the proportion of Jews to Italians at the present level of one in a thousand are foreshadowed in the "Informazione Diplomatica". It is expected that a special census will be taken of Jews in Italy.

The paper adds that, as clearly stated before, the Government has no special plans for the persecution of Jews as such.—Reuter.

MUSLIM FOR C. P. CABINET

Vacant Seat To Be Filled Soon, Says Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

CALCUTTA, August 5.

"I find that some misconceptions have cropped up in certain circles about the seat of a Muslim Minister in the C. P. Cabinet. It is, therefore, necessary to clarify the position" says Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the press.

"After the resignation of Mr. M.I. Shariff from the Ministry in May last, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and myself went to Pachmarhi in connection with a meeting of the C. P. Congress Assembly Party. There we also had the question of selecting a Muslim Minister before us and I had a mind to stay on for a few days more to settle it. But owing to certain reasons the matter had to be postponed until a future occasion.

"Again the question came up before us about the end of last month at Wardha when the C. P. Cabinet was in the making. But the same considerations which had delayed its settlement at Pachmarhi necessitated further postponement. Accordingly, the Parliamentary sub-committee advised the Hon. Mr. Shukla to keep the seat of a Muslim Minister vacant for some days in a cabinet of seven members.

I want it to be definitely understood that the necessary action will soon be taken with regard to the appointment of a Muslim Minister whose seat has been kept vacant in the C. P Ministry.—A. P.

6 JEWS KILLED IN JERUSALEM

Lorry Carrying Labourers Strikes Landmine

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4.

Six Jewish labourers, including two women, were killed and 11 injured when a lorry in which they were returning from work struck a landmine concealed under a road near Ramathkevesh on the Sharon Plain.

The lorry was blown to pieces.—Reuter.

JEWISH WORKERS AMBUSHED

JERUSALEM, August 5.

Three Jews who were wounded in the Landmine explosion have died bringing the deathroll to nine.

Jewish workers were ambushed this morning on the Sharon Plain outside Magdiel. One was wounded. The attackers were repulsed and it is believed suffered casualties.—Reuter.

EMPIRE DEFENCE AND INDIAN ARMY

Commander-in-Chief Appoints Two New Committees

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Better co-ordination and control of Defence operations appear to be the object of two new committees which have been set up by Commander-in-Chief.

The first which is called Active Air Defence Committee and consists of representatives of Army Headquarters, Air force and Navy with Air Officer-Commanding as chairman has been set up in order to ensure co-ordination in regard to the active air defence of India including the defence of main seaports. A Chiefs-of-Staff Committee has also been constituted with the Chief of General Staff, Air Officer-Commanding and Flag-Officer-Commanding as members.

Its terms of reference are to consider the report on such matters of policy or operations as may be referred to it by the Commanding-in-Chief.

It has been laid down as a general rule that all inter-service committees in India will report to the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee which will in turn, obtain orders from the Commander-in-Chief. These measures are presumably in connection with efforts for co-ordinating the general Empire defence and bring Army organisation in India into line with the system adopted in the United Kingdom.—A.P.

AUSTRALIA-SCOTLAND DRAW

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The match between Australians and Scotland resulted in draw.

SCORES: AUSTRALIANS 213 and 320 (Fingleton 69, Ward 71, Laidlaw 5/123 SCOTLAND 88 and 185 for 8.—Reuter's Special.

'HOLI'-RIOT CASE DROPPED

C. P. Government Withdraws Prosecution Against All Accused

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 5.

According to information received here to-night from Nagpur, the Provincial Government has been pleased to withdraw prosecution against all persons who had been prosecuted for alleged participation in the communal riots at Jubbulpore which occurred during the "Holi" festival in March last.

It will be recalled that 34 Hindus, including several leading merchants, were prosecuted on the charge of having caused the death of 3 Muslims, while 54 Muslims were also prosecuted for causing injuries to Hindu passersby.—A.P.

LEVEL OF RENT IN CITY

Seeds Traders' Reply To Questionnaire Of Inquiry Committee

The Secretary of the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay in the course of a letter addressed to the Chairman, Rent Enquiry Committee, Bombay writes:—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the questionnaire issued by your Committee and to send the following replies thereto on behalf of my Committee:—

Question No. 1.—(a) Since 1-1-1929 the tendency of rents of working class dwellings seems to be upward, but that of middle class dwellings is unchanged i.e. they are on the same level.

(b) In the absence of reliable figures it is difficult to give such an estimate but my Committee think that the rise is about 15 p.c. in the working class dwellings.

Question No. 2.—(a) According to the estimate of my Committee the percentage of present net return on capital invested in working class and middle class dwellings is from 4 to 7 per cent.

(b) 5 per cent net return on capital invested.

Question No. 3.—The net return on investment in house property being irregular, it is very difficult to compare the same with the net returns on other kinds of investments.

Question No. 4.—(a) No, it is not at all necessary.

(b) The question does not arise in view of what is stated above.

LEVEL OF RENTS

Question No. 5.—(a) The present level of rents in some localities may seem to be high as people prefer these to others, for various reasons. Thus on account of occasional communal riots in Bombay and the law of demand and supply not having full play, the level of rents in some localities may have gone up. But taken as a whole the level of rents does not appear to be high for middle class dwellings.

(b) Yes, if increasing housing accommodation is made available in suitable localities the level of rents will go down.

(c) (i) Yes, to private enterprise only.

(ii) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Question No. 6.—(a) In fort area, the English Calendar is used, but in other areas outside fort, mostly the Deshi Calendar is used.

(b) Yes. It would be advisable if rents are fixed according to the English Calendar.

1938
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FORTHCOMING ELECTION OF GIRGAUM D. C. C. COUNCIL

Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji Appointed Presiding Authority

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

Regarding the election to the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee the following resolution was passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Aug. 3 1938:

"Resolved (a) that the B.P.C.C suspends the operation of the rules governing the election of District Councils being Appendix "D" of the constitution of the B.P.C.C. (page 21) in so far as the next election of the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. is concerned and authorises the President of the B.P.C.C. to make rules laying down the procedure for the said election. In the absence of the President the powers vested under this Resolution in the President shall be exercisable by the Vice-President. The President is hereby authorised to appoint a person or persons as the presiding authority to conduct the said election and to lay down the powers to be exercised by the said person or persons.

(b) "that the B.P.C.C. directs the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. to carry out all the directions from time to time issued by the President or the Vice-President or the aforesaid Presiding Authority in the exercise of powers conferred on them by and under this Resolution and under the Rules referred to in (a) hereinabove."

PRESIDING AUTHORITY.

Pursuant to the said resolution I appoint Sjt. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji as the Presiding Authority to conduct the said election and make and publish the following rules regarding the said election:

"(1) The duly qualified members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee shall elect 25 members to form the Council of the said Girgaum D.C.C., for the year 1938-39. The duly qualified members shall be all the members who were entitled to vote at the election of delegates to the Haripura Congress held on 19th December 1937 and no other members shall be entitled to vote.

(2) The election shall take place on a day and at a place to be fixed by the Presiding Authority.

(3) The election shall be by ballot.

(4) Each voter who presents himself at the polling station on the polling day shall be after appropriate scrutiny supplied a voting paper. The Presiding Authority shall settle the details to be incorporated in the voting paper.

(5) Each voter shall be entitled to 25 votes and may give all those votes to one candidate or may distribute them between such candidates and in such manner as he thinks fit.

(6) The Presiding Authority shall call for nominations from intending candidates, duly proposed and seconded by at least one duly qualified member. The Presiding Authority shall scrutinise the nomination papers.

(7) At least three days shall intervene between the last date fixed for filing nominations of candidates and the date of election.

(8) The Presiding Authority shall have power:

(a) To appoint polling officers and scrutineers

(b) To take all steps and to make all arrangements

(c) To appoint another date for election if for any reason the election is not held on the date fixed under Rule 2 above.

(9) The Presiding Authority shall communicate the names of successful candidates to the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. and to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum D.C.C. as early as possible who shall forthwith publish the same.

(10) Any dispute in respect of the election shall be submitted for his directions to the President of the B.P.C.C. within three days from the declaration of the result. The President of the B.P.C.C. shall refer the same to the Election Tribunal constituted according to the provisions of Art. VII of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C. and the Election Disputes Rules made by the B.P.C.C. under the same Article VII shall 'mutati mutandi' apply to the proceeding before the Election Tribunal so constituted.

The 52nd anniversary of the Bombay Veterinary College was celebrated on Tuesday morning at the college premises, when Dr. Jivraj Mehta (centre) Dean of K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, presided over the function.

THE FARCE OF INDIANISATION

(Continued from Page 6).

been fixed as the maximum period because enough experience will have to be gained by an Officer before he holds higher posts, commands and appointments

Question of Expenditure.

In this connection the question of expenditure is worthy of notice. The replacing of an Indian V.C.O. by an Indian Commissioned Officer from the I.M.A. means an average increment of pay of about Rs. 200 per month per officer. At a rough estimate we can say that the present 7000 Indian V.C.O.'s cost about one and a half crores every year. When these 7000 are replaced by V.C.O.'s from I.M.A. the cost will go up to about six crores

It has been already mentioned that the intake of the I.M.A. has been 120 cadets per year. Out of these 60 are Army cadets, 30 are State cadets and the remaining 30 are taken by open competition. Before Indianization started (prior to 1921) an officer used to be promoted to Captaincy in five years and to become a Major after eight years' service as a Captain. This period was extended later on to seven and eight years respectively. When Indians started going to Sandhurst, the service for Captaincy was fixed at nine years and a further period of nine years was required to become a Major, thus making a total service for Majority as 18 years. Since I.M.A. was started the practice of automatic promotion as shown above has been stopped and maximum and a minimum periods have been laid down. Under the new rules a Lieutenant may not be promoted to Captaincy unless he has a minimum of nine and a maximum of eleven years' service as Lieutenant. Similarly a Captain may not be promoted to the rank of a Major unless he has a maximum of eleven years and a minimum of nine years' service as a Captain. Hence a maximum of 22 years will be required to attain Majority by a Lieutenant.

The Army cadets join the I.M.A. when they are about 25 years old. By the time they pass out, their age becomes 27½ years. Under the existing rules, an officer has to retire at the age of 45, if he has not reached a rank above that of a Captain. By the time an Army cadet becomes a Captain he is 38½ years old and he will be 49½ years old when he becomes a Major. But before he is promoted to Majority he will be retired as he will have reached the age-limit of 45 and still remained a Captain. 'Thus 50 per cent of the I.M.A. officers will never rise beyond the rank of a Captain.'

Invidious Distinction.

25 per cent Officers will be State cadets and they will rejoin their State forces after passing out. So they will be of no use as far as Indianization is concerned. In fact Indianization will concern only 75 per cent of the cadets passing out of I.M.A.

25 per cent of the cadets are chosen by open competition. These enter the Academy when they are about 20 years. By the time they pass out they reach 22½ years. They may be 44½ years old when they finish their Captaincy period and become due for Majority. There is no time limit laid down for promotion to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel and above, such promotion being by selection. These Officers will be invariably dropped as being comparatively old for command and further promotion.

A comparison between a British K.C.O. who passes out of Sandhurst and comes out to India and these unfortunates will not be out of place. The British K.C.O. passes out of Sandhurst only after 1½ years or thereabouts, i.e., he is only about 21½ years old when he gets his commission. In his case the minimum rule, i.e., promotion after nine years will always apply and he will be a Major at the age of 39½ or even earlier, as against the poor Indian who becomes a Major at 44½ years. The Britisher who has got a better pay and status, being a younger man, will always be selected for command and further promotions. Our unfortunate Indian will, on the other hand, retire as a Captain or at the most as a Major on account of age limit.

The result will be the same as usual. The cream will go to the British K.C.O. and the Indian Officer will have to be content with premature retirement. This is Indianization in a nutshell.

NEW SPIRIT IN ALIGARH

Sir S. Sulaiman Out To Give National Bias To Teaching

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Interesting reforms in Aligarh University are foreshadowed under the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Shah Sulaiman. Sir. S. Sulaiman, has, it is understood, decided to introduce courses in Journalism in the Aligarh university. It has also been decided to open agricultural classes. There is a proposal to open military college too.

The new Vice-Chancellor apparently feels that Aligarh University is much behind when compared to the onward march of the time, and stands in need of reorganisation in various departments. He has already made many new appointments, and has prepared a scheme for increased amount to be spent on teaching.

Sir S. Sulaiman, it is understood, proposes to give a nationalistic bias to teaching in Aligarh University.

A decision to discontinue the special weekly Indian programme has been reached by the British Malayan Broadcasting Corporation recently as a result of Indian listeners taking less and less licences. —United Press.

REVISE CURRENCY POLICY

G. L. Mehta On Fallacy Of Ruinous Rupee-Sterling Ratio

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, observes in the course of a statement—

It is stated in a press report from London that "the current ratio of the rupee to sterling is regarded by authoritative circles as sound in the present circumstances." It is unfortunate but it is true that the City of London has not been known to judge impartially the question of the rupee ratio. In the present phase of the rupee exchange, it is not difficult even for a layman to perceive that the means by which the 18d. ratio is sought to be maintained are hardly an evidence of its "soundness." On the contrary, during recent months it has been increasingly evident that the rate could be maintained only by the depletion of foreign balances and even contraction of currency just as it has been maintained all these years through the adventitious aid of gold exports.

RESOUCES DEPLETED

The sterling resources in the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India went down from about Rs. 27-1¼ Crores towards the end of April, 1937, to about Rs. 3-1½ Crores on 1st July 1938. The depletion of the sterling resources in the Banking Department during that period amounted, therefore, to as much as nearly Rs. 23-3¼ Crores. Moreover, in the Issue Department, the sterling resources were depleted to the extent of about Rs. 8-1¼ Crores up to 1st July, 1938. Lastly, since 1st July, 1938, to 22nd July, 1938, the sterling resources in the Issue Department were further depleted by about Rs. 2 Crores 66 Lacs and in the Banking Department by about Rs. 61 lacs aggregating about Rs. 3-1¼ Crores. The total depletion of sterling resources to maintain the rate of exchange has thus already amounted to about Rs. 35-1¼ Crores. Moreover, rupee coin has been returning to the Reserve Bank at the rate of more than Rs. 5 crores a year. Far from there being addition to the notes in circulation to offset this decline, notes in circulation, which stood on April 30, 1937, at Rs. 192.6 crores came down by July 1, 1938, to Rs. 177.31 crores.

It will be seen that the sterling resources at the disposal of the Reserve Bank are being freely utilised and what is tantamount to a contraction of currency is being carried out for no other purpose than the maintenance of what is described as "sound" rupee. A continuance of this process cannot but have a deflationary effect with all its attendant evils of monetary stringency falling prices and commercial and economic maladjustment and deterioration. It is absolutely essential that the currency policy should be immediately and thoroughly examined and radically revised in the interests of the country.

1,500 YEARS OLD COPPER-PLATE

Acquisition For The Indian Museum

An early copper-plate of the Gupta period dated 169 Gupta era equivalent to 488 A.D. has been received as a present in the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from Mr. Ganapati Sarkar, Zamindar of Beliaghata, Calcutta.

Though originally found at Nandapur on southern bank of the Ganges in the district of Monghyr in Bihar, the plate is reported to have very close affinity with the copper-plate grants found in North Bengal during the last few years. It thus forges another link between Eastern Bihar and Northern Bengal, and carries nearly 300 years backwards the union between these two regions which was an accomplished fact in the early Pala Kingdom in the 8th century A.D. of which historical evidence is available.

CHINA FUND IN SUBURBS

The Hon. Jt. Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee are pleased to announce that the China Fund was collected as under in the Bombay Suburban District: Vile-Parle Rs. 149-12-7, Ghatkopar 116-12-0, Kandivli 38-0-0, Borivli 26-0-0, Santacruz 22-0-0, Dahisar 13-0-0, Khar 10-0-0, Danda 0-10-0. Total Rs. 375-2-7.

This sum is sent to Mr. Hathising, Secretary, Congress Chinese Ambulance Unit Committee, Bombay.

A SHORT STORY

Brief Romance

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

It was one of those mad summer romances. There was a moon-flooded terrace, soft music, a gentle breeze. Things to stir the emotions; a night when romance rode rough-shod.

The dance was the last of the season. To-morrow the resort would be closed. People would return home, to work. Play-day would be over.

The orchestra was playing one of those dreamy waltzes. Paul and Deborah had strolled out on to the terrace. They found an empty hammock beneath a lilac bush, and sat down. There was dim light there. Faintly they could hear the music, soft, dreamy.

They sat silent, staring out over the shimmering lake. Their fingers were entwined; their shoulders touching. Couples strolled along the path beyond, intent on the company they were in. No one gave them a glance. No one cared.

Paul stirred at last, turned his head so that he could see the outline of the girl's profile, finely etched against the distant lights of the ballroom.

He watched her a moment, half expecting that she would turn her face to his. But she continued to stare out over the lake, as if unaware of his gaze.

He said at last: "It's been a glorious two weeks, Deborah. I'll miss not seeing you every day. I——"

He broke off, and the girl turned. "I'll miss not seeing you, Paul. Do you—suppose—we'll ever see each other again?

Her voice had a catch in it, as if she dreaded his reply. Paul stirred uncomfortably.

He waited a moment. Then: "These summer romances can't last. The ecstasy of the moment passes quickly. A man and a woman forget easily once they are back in their world of practical things—work and routine existence."

Deborah nodded: "I know. People on vacation seem to feel they have the right—to carry on harmless flirtations, indulge in romances that they put aside when the summer is over." She hesitated, looked back toward the lake. "I understand, Paul. You needn't apologize."

Paul felt that he had hurt her; he admired her spirit in trying to make him think she didn't care. A sense of loyalty stirred in him. He felt suddenly guilty. It had all been so harmless, so delightful.

And now the end had come. It must be the end. He couldn't go on, it wasn't in the cards, nor was it fair to Deborah.

He found himself faced with a problem. Somehow he must let her know, without appearing too hard, too cruel. He mustn't let her go on believing, hoping. . . .

It had started two short weeks ago. They had arrived at the hotel on the same day. They had met at a dance that night. It was a quick, mad rash of romance. Harmless, yet dangerous. Deborah was pretty and charmingly alluring. The time was short, too short. Paul had exercised every resource of his own charm. He knew that she was fascinated; he knew that that fascination had developed to a point, bordering on devotion. The excitement, the thrill of it had urged him on.

It wasn't fair. That had been the only suppressing thought. But he knew the end would come in two short weeks. Deborah would be gone and Paul would return to his own routine existence.

But now that the end was here he found himself feeling guilty and ashamed. Deborah was hurt. She couldn't bear thoughts of not seeing him again. His lack of enthusiasm at her question must have stung. She was thinking that he had played with her, won her love—only to discard it labelled "just another summer romance."

"I'm sorry," he heard himself saying. "Mighty sorry. I didn't intend that it should be more than one of those harmless summer flirtations—like a hundred others."

"You needn't apologize." Deborah repeated. Her voice was low. She still stared out over the lake.

Paul felt she expected him to say something more, expected an explanation. It was only fair. He must tell her, explain why it must end. Even if it hurt. It would hurt, he knew, and pity was mingled with his feeling of shame and guilt.

He waited, hoping that she would give him some opening. But Deborah remained silent. Her thoughts must be bitter.

And so at last Paul turned and said, "Deborah, I must tell you, must explain why we can never see each other again. I know you'll think me a cad. But——"

He paused, and she turned quickly."

"Yes, Paul?"

"Deborah, I'm married!"

He blurted the words, felt her body quiver then turned away his face so that he could not see the shock in her eyes.

He felt her hand on his arm, turned to look into her face, saw that she was smiling—and relieved.

"I know. I understand, Paul. For, you see, I'm married, too. I've been ashamed, afraid that I had let you think too much of me. I—I have been trying to tell you all evening."

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HUNGER-STRIKE IN MIDNAPORE JAIL

Demand For Classification As Politicals

MIDNAPORE, Aug. 5.

Bhutanath Manna and Surenbag, two prisoners convicted in a murder case, who are confined in the local jail, have resorted to hungerstrike since July 31, as a protest against their not being classified as political prisoners.

These two prisoners were on hungerstrike on a previous occasion when they were lodged in the Dacca jail.—United Press.

WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Almost every year of its short existence of 4 years, the Company has given fresh proofs of its ability to vie with the veterans in the Insurance World. Its new business completion, year after year, alone is enough to prove the soundness of its widespread organisation.

The total business done by The Warden Insurance Company, within its first four years has nearly reached the two crores limit, and last year alone it secured a business of over Rs. 53 lakhs. The Warden is the only Company among the new entrants into the field of insurance that has spread its business operations—even outside India. The business that the Company is writing from British East Africa should do credit even to a long-standing company.

The fact that the Warden Insurance Company Limited, is the youngest member of the Indian Life Insurance Offices Association, Bombay, is an unmistakable proof of its unimpeachable stability and soundness. There is a bright future for a company like the Warden Insurance Company which has shown sufficient signs of its virility.

Story About Indira Nehru

Urdu Newspaper's Stunt: Ex-Morocco Sultan At Rome

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail)

A funny report has reached here from India that an Urdu daily of Bombay has published a news that the son of Nahas Pasha, the President of National Wafd Party of Egypt, is going to marry the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Nothing can be said to discredit the fantastic rumour more than the revelation of the fact that Nahas Pasha married for the first time only 19 months ago.

The invitation sent by Nahas Pasha to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some of the prominent Congress leaders to attend the National Wafd Conference which will be held at Cairo during October, has drawn the attention of the whole of Egypt and Arabia.

Mullai Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, who had been compelled to renounce the throne in 1918 is reported to have reached Rome. The news of his arrival at Rome has created a sensation in Arab political circles.

A New Tamil Weekly

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, M.A., B.L., says that he is bringing a Tamil Weekly entitled "Bharata Mani" on the Vijayadasami Day (2nd October 1938).

MUTT AND JEFF—This Is in the Same Class as One of Those Japanese Apologies By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I'LL INTRODUCE YOU TO A SOCIETY FRIEND OF MINE IF YOU'RE CAREFUL. HOW YOU ACT! PROMISE ME TO ACT REFINED?
I PROMISE!
QUITE SO! QUITE SO!
YES, ARCHIE, I WANT YOU TO MEET AN OLD FRIEND OF MINE, THE SCION OF A WEALTHY WESTERN FAMILY!
MUTT, I WANT YOU TO MEET MY VERY DEAR FRIEND, ARCHIBALD ST. JOHN REGINALD SMYTHE. MR. MUTT, MR. REGINALD SMYTHE. MR. SMYTHE, MR. MUTT - -
QUITE SO! QUITE SO!
?
AW, YOU PROMISED ME YOU'D ACT REFINED!
SO SORRY! SO SORRY!
QUITE SO! QUITE SO!
7-11

British People Need Mental Shake Up

EMPIRE AND PEACE GO ILL TOGETHER

Stafford Cripps Pleads For Colonial People's Rights

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.

"It is with the most profound pleasure that I find myself speaking under your Chairmanship to-night—Mr. Chairman. It is indeed significant of the very subject with which we are to deal in this conference that you, who have done and suffered so much in the cause of Indian Freedom, should be presiding at a conference upon Peace and Empire in London.

"There have been many so-called Imperial Conferences in the past, at which India has been misrepresented either by an English ruler or by an Indian Prince. To-night we have the incalculable advantage of a chairman who is not only beloved and revered by the mass of common people in India, but who can in truth and in fact represent their desires and their opinions", declared Sir Stafford Cripps addressing the Peace and Empire Conference over which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

Purpose Of Conference

It is unfortunate that we cannot have a wider representation from those other parts of the British Empire where the heavy hand of Imperialist suppression and exploitation is crushing the freedom of the native peoples. I am certain, however, that we shall send to all such people a message of hope—strengthened by the realisation that we in England are awakening to the responsibilities and implications of our claim to Imperialist domination.

The particular purpose of this conference is to consider the inter-relation between the problems of peace and of Empire.

It is perhaps necessary at the outset of our deliberations to give ourselves—at least those of us who live in Great Britain—a mental shaking.

Tradition, education and habit has long made us regard the British Empire as an unchanging historical fact in what today appears to be rapidly changing world.

The continuance of British Imperialism, not necessarily in any particular country or part of the world, but as a political and economic setting for the development of our own Island History has come to be accepted by so many as axiomatic, that such phrases as the liquidation of British Imperialism are apt to cause a shock of reaction which brings out in many of us the surviving Colonel Blimp characteristics which we still possess beneath a veneer of internationalism.

Very few of us have ever been prepared to face up to the real question of the future development of the British Dominions, colonies, protectorates mandated territories and spheres of influence, espicially in their relationship to world problems, and above all in their reaction to the problem of peace and war.

That is, however, the function of our conference and I will attempt, if I may, to make some observations upon the problem which may assist in the clarification of our ideas.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Let me first utter a word of warning against the continuance of the liberal outlook of humanitarian administration.

Every one of us would desire, so long as imperial domination is continued by this country, that our administration should be as impartial, kindly and efficient as possible. But to make this our objective would be to close our eyes to the whole reality of the problem with which we are faced.

Our problem as I see it, and there is no doubt but that it is a problem of great difficulty, is to devise the most rapid and effective means whereby those peoples who are within the British Empire may become a great army of protectors for the liberty and freedom of the common people of all lands, instead of, as today the victims of capitalism and imperialism, who by their very victimisation add to the world dangers of war.

FOUNDATION FOR PEACE

It is a truism, which almost needs apology for its quotation, that the only firm foundation for peace is justice, and I would add, liberty. Unfortunately justice may have many interpretations and many facets.

There are those who might say it is only just that Germany should have colonies, or Japan, markets. That is inter-imperial justice. The justice of which we speak is the fundamental right of the common people. As Dr. Fraser stated in that very remarkable lecture he delivered a year or two ago, "The Burge Memorial Lecture" on 'Africa & Peace'.

> "True peace rests on justice and mutual goodwill and this is never static but has to be earned and sought after as year and circumstances change.."

The way of attaining justice is ever-changing, but one thing is certain, that since the imperial conquests first took place, justice in its broad conception has never entered into the methods of empire development. Let me give an example of what I mean. In a single year in Northern Rhodesia in 1934, the copper mines made a profit of £1,000,000. £20,000 in all was spent on African education.

In the Gold Coast which, perhaps, shows the high water mark of liberal administration it will be 700 years before education becomes universal at the present rate of progress. It is these and like gross injustices which sooner or later—inspite of the lack of education—the natives of any and every colony or dependency come to feel and appreciate, and with that awakening sense of injustice comes a more rigorous demand from our Imperialists to enforce order and to put down civil liberties.

There are some people who are inclined to regard fascism as a new political phenomenon. It may be so in Europe, but it is as old as Empire itself in the colonial countries of the world. The whole method of development has been conditioned by what the white settlers can get out of the native and his lands. In more recent years the great exploiting companies have taken the place of the individual pioneers who made their conquests with rum and whisky, or with rifles, but the motive is the same, the motive of exploitation and of profit. The history of Kikya Goldfields shows how little the liberal ideas of administration can stand up against the greed of gold. When lands are thought to be of little value the natives may hold them; once discover valuable minerals and every pledge is cast aside.

With such an audience it would be unprofitable to waste time in multiplying examples of exploitation. We all realise that Empire, like its blood brother, Capitalism, built upon the exploitation of a depressed class and can only thrive so long as that suppression and exploitation can be continued. Herein lie two great dangers. The empire itself becomes unstable from its own internal contradictions and dissensions, and its instability offers opportunities to rivals to seize its colonial possessions for their advantage. As that instability grows and becomes more apparent, greater and greater forces are required to maintain order and to defend the tottering structure from its external opponents.

CONTRADICTORY TERMS

Indeed, Peace and Empire become contradictory terms. The essential basis of justice is lacking in two directions. First it is inherently unjust to divide up the world amongst the most powerful States, regardless of the interests and desire of the native populations; and second, if there is to be a division, some of the major states will always complain that the division is in itself unjust. To neither of these objections can Empire give an answer. It must admit the injustice and yet it is determined at all cost to perpetuate that injustice. Where injustice thrives, fascism must be used for its perpetuation and war is its inevitable sequel.

What then is justice within an Empire? Because we must bear in mind that however much we may reprobate the fact, the Empire is there and exists as an historical fact. Indeed, it is so much there, that to the majority of the British people it is a very real and conscious source of pride. The myth of the White Man's Burden has currency, not only in the drawing rooms of Mayfair, but in millions of workers' homes as well. The whole of our education has indeed been aimed in the past as supporting and giving strength to an imperialist consciousness, or if not the whole of it, the greater part with few and very laudable exceptions. No one doubts that there are and have been many splendid and commendable examples of white men who have done their very best within the possibilities of an Imperialist system. It is not the individuals who carry out the administration, but the purpose and object of that administration that we attack. The first and perhaps most important line of advance in our own country amongst the masses of the people must be by education and propaganda, because not one of us can deny that there is a sad lack of consciousness of the reality of the problems that we are discussing amongst the common people.

COMPLEX PROBLEM.

But while a consciousness of the sins of the past, of the injustices of the present and of the dangers of the future are all essential, it is equally necessary that we should be able to imbue the people with our constructive hopes for the future. The problem is far too complex to be dealt with in any detail upon such an occasion as this. When we remember that it embraces the free Dominions, India and small islands in the West Indies or pacific as well as the continent of Africa, we must at once appreciate the great diversity of individual problems that must arise in the course of our solution.

As a lawyer I have learnt that when I have to tackle some particularly complex problem it is essential to get down as early as possible to the fundamental principles that lie behind the problem and then build upon those principles the individual peculiarities of the particular case and so arrive at a solution of my problem. The same method must be adopted in our consideration of the Imperial problem. What is the touchstone to which we must always revert in our solution of these questions? It is justice to the common people, not legal justice merely, but political and economic justice, and not judged from our superiority-complex point of view, but from their point of view. We are only too apt to judge the needs of native population from the point of view of what we regard as being good for them in our own judgment. There is one other factor that we must observe. We are the inheritors of the injustices of the past. It, therefore, behoves us to do all in our power to help in changing that state of injustice which we deplore to the state of justice that we desire.

DISINTEGRATION OF EMPIRE.

Once we can make the change we shall have created a great company of free peoples intent upon the preservation of their own freedom and for that very reason anxious too to preserve the liberties of others. There is no better champion of freedom than the free man. We hope that the Colonial peoples once liberated from imperialist domination will become the most passionate advocates and defenders of the liberties of the workers throughout the world. Such a force in the world to-day might indeed be a means of redeeming the world from its mad follies of economic and political persecution, follies that are driving us all steadily and inevitably to war. We have already by the force of circumstances been compelled to yield to those parts of the Empire that were entirely controlled by white settlers and which had substantially been taken over by those white settlers, their independence and freedom. Even little Ireland has been able to wrest her freedom under the urgent threat of European war. The Dominions to-day are free in law and in fact. But no such status has ever yet been granted to a country in which the political power rests or is liable to rest in a native race. In such a country as South Africa it is no advantage to the native that Dominion Status has been granted—indeed it is probable that even Colonial Office administration might have been preferable, to that from which the natives now suffer. This process of dissolution carried towards its conclusion by the Statute of Westminster marks the first major step in the disintegration of the British Empire.

DESTRUCTIVE EVOLUTION.

Ottawa pacts, common political policies, the nominal headship of a single crown, all these may tend to maintain for a time a close association, but the Empire as a legal or constitutional entity has disappeared so far as the Dominions are concerned. This may be described as the natural destructive evolution of a capitalist Empire. The danger of such an evolution lies in the tendency of the Imperial nation at the centre to cling even more firmly and tenaciously to what is left, as its control weakens and disappears in its major Dominions. In the course of the debates on the India Act in the House of Commons this desire was made only too tragically clear. Every effort was made to retain with certainty the vital imperial controls, even though camouflaged under the pretence of self-government. Our policy cannot, therefore, be an extension of this destructive evolution. We want to build something constructive internationally not merely to destroy what exists, because admittedly it is bad. The principles of self-determination is the first principle of justice, provided it is the masses of the people and not a chosen few who determine. That policy must be applied to such a country as India through a properly convened Constituent Assembly, and it must be done with our fullest help and co-operation. We must not allow it to happen as if we were acting grudgingly and unwillingly, but with the friendliness and good brotherhood that alone can wipe out the sad memories of past and present oppression and injustices.

A FREE INDIA.

In this way we may indeed hope to welcome a great and powerful free India as a valuable collaborator in the councils of the nation. Already the Indian people through their great spokesmen, such as our chairman, have declared their readiness to support all that is best in the ideas of the League of Nations and collective security. They are, as we are, on the side of the Spanish and Chinese people in the struggle of the workers for freedom against the brutal aggression of Fascism. It would indeed be a signal contribution to a firm and lasting peace in the world if we could transmute the injustices of Imperialism in India into the justice of a free and independent Indian people. And I do not think that even from the low standard of material interests we should suffer from such a friendly collaboration; we should: I am convinced, enormously gain were the two countries to join with others to plan that abundance for their people which would then become possible, indeed which would be the certain outcome of such a step.

I emphasise again, that I speak

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 6).

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.

Forty Students Take Training In Dharwar Class

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

At the request of the Karnatak Education Society, Dr. Chima, Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay arranged to open classes at Dharwar to give instructions in preserving fruits and fruit-juices. Mr. P. G. Dani, Assistant Horticulturist was specially deputed for this purpose with Mr. Sayyad. The class was opened on the 16th of July and closed on 29th of July, 1938. More than 40 students including businessmen and villagers attended the class regularly. The residents of the Vanita Seva Samaj and the students of the Training College, Dharwar, also were shown the methods of preserving fruits and fruit-juices.

Preservation of mango-pulp and slices, of lemon juice with and without sugar, of "Jambul" juice, preparation of guava jelly and jam etc., etc were all demonstrated and got prepared by the students themselves.

NEW BUSINESS.

In this part of the country there are seasons in which lemons, jambuls and guavas are so abundant that they go waste and the gardener does not realise even the expenses of cultivation. It is expected that some of the trained students will utilise their knowledge in carrying on a business in these preparations.

On the 29th of July there was a small meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Hanamantrao Kaujalgi A. I. V. I. A's representative for Karnatak, and Mr. Dani was thanked publicly for the pains taken by him. Dr. Chima has promised to open such classes whenever and wherever they are required, and the Anti-Famine Institute of Bijapur has already requested Dr. Chima to do so in this behalf.

SALEM, Aug. 5.

The Salem District Board at its meeting held here under the presidency of Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder, M.L.A., unanimously decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, when he visits Salem next month.

OVER 30 PRIZES! in LALIMLI KNITTING CONTEST

NO ENTRANCE FEE

2 1ST PRIZES OF RS. 100 EACH.
2 2ND PRIZES OF RS. 75 EACH.
2 3RD PRIZES OF RS. 50 EACH.
A SPECIAL PRIZE OF RS. 100 FOR A KNITTED OR WOVEN SHAWL OR BLANKET
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 10 EACH
5 CHILDREN'S PRIZES OF RS 10 EACH

KNIT anything you like using only LAL-IMLI pure wool Knitting Yarns and send to us before 31st Jan. 1939 along with the labels of the wool used.

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Day long FRESHNESS

Start the day with a wash or bath with

TEAROSE TOILET SOAP

and you will have a fine feeling of freshness throughout the day.

BOSFA'S TEAROSE SOAP is very ECONOMICAL in use. It is a large size cake—novel in shape which does not permit of any unnecessary melting in water. Its perfume is very alluring.

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Also at Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.; Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Rd., Bombay.

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY
BOMBAY 3.

Shipping Clerk's Failure Through NIGHT STARVATION

THE BOAT LEAVES FOR LONDON IN TWO HOURS, AND YOU HAVEN'T GOT THAT TEA CONSIGNMENT DOWN YET. WHY ARE YOU SO SLOW?
IT'S NO USE. I CAN'T COPE WITH THIS JOB. I'M TOO TIRED. I EVEN WAKE TIRED. I'LL HAVE TO SEE A DOCTOR.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
I WISH I COULD GET MORE VITALITY, DOCTOR.
YOU CAN! LISTEN. YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. THIS MEANS YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I RECOMMEND HORLICKS. TAKE A CUPFUL REGULARLY EVERY NIGHT.
SO THIS IS YOUR HORLICKS MIXER. CLEVER IDEA!
YES, AND HORLICKS TASTES DELICIOUS, TOO. IT'S MAKING A NEW MAN OF ME!
TWO MONTHS LATER
YOU'VE GOT ALL THE CARGO DELIVERED ON TIME THIS TRIP!
YES, I CAN TACKLE ANYTHING NOW I'VE GOT MY VITALITY BACK WITH HORLICKS!

If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves', enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion

GUARD AGAINST NIGHT STARVATION

(Savarni Kamjori)

take HORLICKS

—you sleep soundly, wake refreshed and have extra energy all day

SPECIAL OFFER!

Horlicks is best when made in the special Horlicks mixer. Send only As. 8 (for the large size) or As. 4 (for the small size) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.

About Films And Film Stars

"Vessel Of Wrath" At New Empire

Charles Laughton With Elsa Lanchester

"Ginger Ted," beachcomber and remittance-man, is the public nuisance of a tiny island in Malay, where his drunken escapades are a constant source of irritation to Miss Jones, the missionary, and her brother, the "Rev. Jones," who find their endeavours to civilize the natives obstructed by "Ginger" at every turn.

The Controleur looks upon "Ginger Ted" as the only good company on the island, and overlooks most of his bad points "Ginger" becomes involved in a brawl with the native police, and finds himself in court accused not only of brawling and wrecking, but of kidnapping one of the beautiful young native girls. Even so, the Controleur, willing to be lenient with "Ginger," sentences him to three months' banishment on a neighbouring island.

On this island "Ginger" finds himself surrounded by beautiful natives, who wait on him hand and foot. The Controleur misses the gay company of "Ginger," and when Miss Jones has to visit a distant island, the Controleur orders her native escort to put in at "Ginger's" island and bring him home. The launch breaks down, and Miss Jones, "Ginger," the native policeman and the native skipper are marooned for the night. She is frankly terrified, knowing "Ginger's" reputation. Throughout the night she awaits the attack which never comes, and concludes "Ginger" must be a gentleman after all.

When they reach the main island the Controleur stages a dinner in honour of his old friend and prisoner, "Ginger Ted," and when the "Rev. Jones" thanks "Ginger" for respecting his sister, "Ginger" is frankly annoyed, claiming that he wouldn't touch Miss Jones with a barge pole. He goes off to get drunk, so disgusted is he with the whole business.

Miss Jones is determined to reform "Ginger," whether he likes it or not. An outbreak of typhoid in a jungle village coincides with the Rev. Jones's attack of malaria. His sister insists on going into the jungle without him; in spite of the fact that the natives are in a dangerous mood, putting the typhoid down to the white people. The Controleur tries to dissuade Miss Jones from undertaking so dangerous a mission, until "Ginger Ted," insisting that he is a fool to do so, agrees to accompany her.

Arriving at the village, the natives refuse to be innoculated, so "Ginger" and Miss Jones take the chief's daughter, who has the fever, and nurse her through the crisis, while hostile natives are gathering for the attack. "Ginger" and Miss Jones, feeling that death is very near, confide in each other and in the emergency, old enemies become friends. The chief's daughter recovers, and the natives go away with their faith renewed in the white folk. Back on the island news is brought to the Controleur that Miss Jones and "Ginger Ted" have become man and wife, and have headed for England. "It can't last," sneers the Controleur

Charles Laughton and Eric Pommer in "Vessel of Wrath" at Empire.

"Condemned Women" at the Capitol are not really condemned!

'A YANK AT OXFORD' AT METRO

Robert Taylor And Lionel Barrymore

First of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's British-made productions, "A Yank At Oxford," opening at the Metro next Friday, establishes an exceedingly high mark at which future British-produced films may shoot

More than fulfilling this company's promise to make films in England which should, in every way, be equal to the best Hollywood standards, this Robert Taylor starring vehicle presents him in his most thoroughly convincing role to date, and offers an authentic picture of Oxford which should stir the memories of any Oxonian the world over

In addition to Taylor, stalwart and able in his first athletic role, "A Yank At Oxford" offers memorable performances by Lionel Barrymore and Maureen O'Sullivan, and outstanding characterizations by a group of British players headed by Vivien Leigh, Edmund Gwenn and Griffith Jones.

Jack Conway's direction takes full advantage of the comedy situations of the plot and the thrills of its athletic sequences, notably the climatic Oxford-Cambridge boat race. The tempo never lags and audience interest never wanes.

"CONDEMNED WOMEN" AT THE CAPITOL

Salley Eilers And Louis Hayward

Presenting a gripping story of a woman's sacrifice for the man she loves, RKO Radio's "Condemned Women" proved itself a brilliant screen drama which opens at the Capitol Theatre to-day. Sally Eilers and Louis Hayward head the cast of this unusual story of life in a women's penitentiary.

Hayward portrays a young psychiatrist assigned to the prison in which Miss Eilers, discouraged with the world is serving a term for shoplifting. The young doctor's interest in her gradually awakens a response that leads to romance.

But for a doctor to marry an exconvict is to imperil his professional career, and on this obstacle is erected the powerful drama of the story.

Miss Eilers comes to realize this truth—and knowing that no ordinary argument will prevail with Hayward, joins a group planning an escape. What follows for one of the strongest and most absorbing offerings of the season. The escape sequences are vividly pictured, and the results are as thrilling as they are unexpected.

Miss Eilers tops all her previous dramatic performances with her characterization, and Hayward gives a striking portrayal of the sympathetic hero. Anne Shirley shares acting honors with the principals in her sensitive delineation of a girl who was assumed the blame for her fiance's embezzlement in order that he may continue his college course. Lee Patrick as a hardboiled convict and leader of the would be fugitives; George Irving as the kindly warden of the institution, and Esther Dale as the stern head matron give especially memorable performances.

"BROADWAY MELODY" AT WELLINGTON

Robert Taylor And Eleanor Powell

"Broadway Melody of 1938" as its title indicates, is a year ahead of its time.

The scintillating musical from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer runs this week at the Wellington co-starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell, with a cast that is virtually an all-star aggregation.

Roy Del Ruth directed and the producer was Jack Cunnings. Dave Gould directed the dance numbers and Nacio Herb Brown and Arthur Freed collaborated on the musical score. The songs are sure-fire hits.

The audience will leave the theatre in rare good mood, whistling and humming such numbers from the score as "I'm Feeling Like a Million," "Sun Showers," "Yours and Mine," "Pair of New Shoes," "Follow in My Footsteps," "Your Broadway and My Broadway" and Sophie Tucker's remembered, "Some of These Days."

An amusing story supports the lavish sets. Miss Powell, loyal to her horse-racing father, backs one of his runners. In order to keep to feed box full she dances in a night club. Taylor, as an earnest young playwright, buys the animal at an auction to save it for her and sure enough, the horse romps home a winner at the big race.

"Adventures Of Robin Hood"

Errol Flynn In Principal Role At Regal

The Bombay City premiere of "The Adventures of Robin Hood" will take place to-day at the Regal Theatre. The huge Technisolour melodrama received some of the highest praise ever accorded a motion picture from critics and audiences when it had its Hollywood premiere

Etarring Errol Flynn, the dashing young Irish star who has made such a phenomenal rise to stardom, as Robin, the Warner Bros. production was supervised by two of the outstanding film directors of Hollywood, William Keighley and Michael Curtiz. Curtiz previously directed Flynn in such pictures "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and "The Perfect Specimen" and Keighley directed him in "The Prince and the Pauper".

Olivia de Havilland, the petite and lovely star who played opposite Flynn in "Captain Blood" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade" plays Maid Marian, his lady-love.

Claude Rains is the villainous King John, Basil Rathbone plays Sir Guy of Gisburne, Ian Hunter is King Richard the Lion-Hearted, and Patric Knowles, Herbert Mundin, Montagu Love, Melville Cooper, Alan Hale, Eugene Pallette and Una O'Connor have supporting roles.

Norman Reilly Raine, who recently received the Academy Award for his writing job on "The Life of Emile Zola", collaborated with Seton I. Miller on the screen story for "The Adventures of Robin Hood". Adapting the best of the Robin Hood legends and weaving them into a well rounded story with many original touches they have surpassed all the previous stage and screen versions of the famous outlaw's life.

Although the story has the same principal characters, it is far different from the tale employed by Douglas Fairbanks when he made a silent movie of "Robin Hood" some 16 years ago. Since it is a matter of debate whether Robin Hood ever lived in actuality, or was merely a legendary figure, there is much material both mythical and historical, from which to tell the story of Robin Hood and his merry band.

So the scenarists of this tale, Norman Reilly Raine and Seton I. Miller, used their liberty to the fullest, and made a melodramatic romance that out-does all previous yarns about the hero of Sherwood Forest and his many adventures. Sherwood Forest, Nottingham Castle and all the other locales so familiar from song and story are beautifully recreated on the screen and the thousands of costumes and props are authentic 12th Century—the work of long month of research. Erich Wolfgang Korngold wrote the accompanying musical.

"Les Miserables" At The Broadway

Fredrick March and Charles Laughton play fugitive and pursuer in the most celebrated of all fictional man-hunts in Darryl Zanuck's 20th Century production of Victor Hugo's "LES MISERABLES", which begins a seven days run at THE BROADWAY, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

Les Miserables is magnificent entertainment, full of colour and passion of the novel which millions have read and will enjoy the privilege of seeing so brilliantly transcribed to the screen.

Errol Flynn as "Robin Hood" at Regal.

WORLD'S LEADING SOPRANO AT THE PALACE

"That Girl From Paris"

Acclaimed as one of the greatest of the world's operatic stars, Lily Pons returns to the screen and floods it with her glorious voice in "That Girl From Paris," the current attraction at The Palace this week. Starred with her are Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie, while the supporting cast includes Herman Bing, Mischa Auer and Frank Jenks.

"That Girl from Paris" is the story of a famed French opera star, played by Miss Pons, who rebels at a marriage of convenience jilting her wealthy impresario, and thumbs her way across the Ocean to the United States in pursuit of a handsome American jazz band leader. The vicissitudes of this charming little singer who smuggles her way into a strange land, incognito, to find herself a fugitive from the immigration authorities, and entangled in an almost hopeless romance, are at the same time heart-rending and highly humorous.

Luise Rainer As A Hindu Woman

This was the request of millions of her fans in India, voiced by Dr. Dexter Davison of Bombay who made a special trip to Hollywood to carry the request to the actress. Miss Rainer is the most popular star in India to-day through her role in "The Good Earth." As a result of her Chinese portrayal theatre-goers vict and leader of the would-be actress in the role of a woman of their race.

Dr. Davison went to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to call on Miss Rainer on "The Great Waltz" set and convey the respects of her Indian fans. He said that "The Good Earth had a record run in one of Bombay's leading theatres, so great was her attraction.

Warner's Far Eastern Chief Arrives In Bombay

Mr. Harold S. Dunn, the Far Eastern Supervisor of Warner Bros. First National Pictures, arrives in Bombay to-day after an extensive tour of the East. Since his visit to Bombay in March he has been to Singapore, China, Japan, etc. conferring with the various Managers of the Company. On his way to India he was met by Mr. A. A. Walter, the Company's General Manager for India, Burma and Ceylon, at Colombo, and thence both proceeded on an all-India tour.

Mr. Dunn's present visit is in connection with the release of the Company's big pictures this year in India. Soon after "The Adventures of Robin Hood," the spectacular all technicolor production now showing at the Regal, Warner Brothers will present to the Indian public some of the finest films ever made, thus launching a greater Warner Brothers season. Following "Robin Hood" will be released such films as "Gold Diggers In Paris", "Romance And Rhythm", "White Banners" based on Lloyd C. Douglas' best selling novel, "Four's A Crowd" starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland, "Boy Meets Girl" a James Cagney film based on Broadway's Biggest stage hit "My Bill" starring Kay Francis and "Women Courageous" based on Fannie Hurst's sensational novel "Sister Act" to mention only a few.

Warner Brothers were the pioneers of sound films, colour, screen biographies and they have many other innovations to their credit. Now a more startling announcement comes from the Studios. In 1938-39 Warner Brothers will introduce "action" for the first time in every picture they will make.

"SUNSET IN VIENNA"

Conflict Between Loyalties At Eros

One of the most interesting members of the cast of "Sunset in Vienna," a big new Herbert Wilcox Production at the Eros Theatre this week is Geraldine Hislop, 19-year-old daughter of Joseph Hislop, the famous tenor.

Herbert Wilcox, who is well-known for his knack of spotting potential stars, is keeping his eye on Geraldine Hislop, and is developing her dramatic talent in a series of interesting roles.

In "Sunset in Vienna," in which Tullio Carminati and Lilli Palmer play the starring roles as an Italian Cavalry officer and his youth Austrian bride, Geraldine Hislop has an important featured role as the fiancee of an Austrian Officer—John Garrick—which gives her a fine opportunity for dramatic acting.

The conflict between loyalties tormenting the heroine of this film play, when she has to decide between her country of birth and husband will thrill any one.

Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred" at Pathe.

"VACHAN" TO SURPASS PREVIOUS FILMS

Mr. A. V. Pandit writes:—

Bombay Talkies' forthcoming production "Vachan", is expected to be not only a screen masterpiece; it should surpass their previous pictures, as Mr. Himansu Rai has taken pains to make it an ideal picture. The popular Hindi ballads have been looked upon by many for long as a rich treasure-house of absorbing and interesting story-materials, combining as they do a fairy-tale-like appeal and scope dramatic and pictorial expression.

The story centering round an intriguingly romantic theme, is named 'Vachan' in its celluloid version. Devika Rani, who scored such an unforgettably heavy triumph in "Achhut Kanya" kept up her fame Nirmala and other recent productions, is awarded the leading feminine role. So far as I can see around this character is built a lot of the entire theme, affording the charming actress of the Bombay Talkies an opportunity to achieve a yet more winsome success. In this new type of character, she is ably supported by a strong cast, headed by Sjt. Ashok Kumar the versatile Indian Screen Star and musician of fame, filled up by Maya Devi, Saroj Borkar, Vimla Devi, Kamta Prasad, Mumtaz Ali,

(Continued on Page 17 Col. 5)

A scene from "Les Miserables" at Broadway.

MYRNA LOY WANTS A DIVORCE!

Myrna Loy is suing for divorce.

.....

But don't misunderstand her.

The kind of divorce that Miss Loy is seeking is a divorce from too many roles as the perfect wife.

"I have not wearied of the marriage roles, but I have reached the decision that too many of them is detrimental in a motion picture career.

"It was the 'perfect wife' characterization that saved me from near oblivion, so I am very grateful for them," said the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star. "I played so many vampire roles that I thought that I was doomed to play nothing else. Then Director W. S. Van Dyke II made "The Thin Man" with William Powell and me, and I was saved from the vampires.

"Several other good wifely roles followed—"Manhattan Melodrama," "Evelyn Prentice," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Parnell" and "After the Thin Man"—any my fears returned, that again I had fallen into the category of typed actresses.

"As a diversion, I enjoy roles that permit me to be a little naughty and pugnacious as my present one with Clark Gable in "Too Hot To Handle" permits me to be. In it, I am a tomboy, a devil-may-care woman flyer who enjoys a good flight and gets into several of them before the picture comes to an end."

India's Unofficial Ambassador Abroad

JAWAHAR ESTABLISHES IMPORTANT CONTACTS

India's Right To Keep Aloof From Imperialist War, And Congress Opposition To Federation

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: July 28.

Now that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has left London, we can look back on the hurly-burly of those days and try to sum up the main upshot of it all. Jawaharlal on this occasion could not claim officially to be the authorised spokesman of the Congress, since he is no longer the President of that body. But every body knows that he is one of the most influential and respected leaders of India and he was listened to attentively as a man who, although not at the moment President of the Congress, was nevertheless, in a position to speak authoritatively on behalf of the views and policies of the Indian people.

One outstanding contribution that he has made is towards a greater clarification of India's position and role in international affairs. That Pt. Jawaharlal has been instrumental in actively allying the Indian cause with the cause of the common people all over the world, particularly to-day in countries like Spain and China is well-known.

NO TRUCK WITH EMPIRE.

But apart from all this his visit has helped to make people here realise exactly what India stands for and desires in the field of international relations. He left no one under any doubt as to what policy the Indian people would pursue if the British Government should declare war and attempt to compel India to participate in it. He made it perfectly clear that India would resist the Indian Government and the British Government in such an eventuality and do its utmost to see that nothing belonging to India neither its man-power nor its material resources were made available for the pursuit of the war. He retorted to those who talked about the need of preserving the British Empire in a very blunt manner. "To hell with the British Empire", he said, "I would gladly see it shattered to pieces." The point he was anxious to drive home was that the preservation of the British Empire was in itself not a worthy or desirable ideal and that the Indian people must not be expected to do anything to contribute to that preservation. On the contrary, since the Indian people are themselves subject to Imperialist exploitation, their policy must inevitably be one of refusal to connive with their rulers, when those rulers chose to make war for their own selfish purposes.

INDIA AND WAR.

At the same time, Jawaharlal made it clear that this refusal to be dragged into war against her own will did not by any means imply that India desired to stand aloof from the world. It was not desirable that India should stand aloof nor was it practicable. The only course that India could follow is one of internationalism, of the fullest and most complete participation in the world's affairs and readiness to share the responsibility and bear the burden of such participation. That is why he said India desired to co-operate with all other peoples in order to build up International Law and a world order based on principles of disarmaments and Collective Security.

One gathered from his remarks that this policy of international collaboration is not something to be put into effect in a hypothetical future. It is something that India is already practising, within the limits of its power and resources. That is why India is sending what help it could to countries like Spain and China and was taking a leading part in the work of the International Peace Campaign, whose ideals in many respects were similar to those of the Indian people.

It is this emphasis of Pt. Jawaharlal that has made him so popular with all progressive sections of public opinion. For, there are many to-day who declaim revolutionary phraseology without seeming to be aware of the responsibility that a revolutionary policy imposes upon one in the way of practical work in the immediate present. Pt. Jawaharlal had the great merit of seeing the whole position in its true perspective. While upholding firmly and without qualification the right of Colonial people to freedom and the determination of India to keep out of a war waged for the defence of British Imperialist interests, he recognised the supreme urgency of the Indian people beginning even now to collaborate with popular and democratic forces everywhere, including the imperialist countries in a common struggle against imperialism and fascism.

FRONTIER BOMBING CONDEMNED

Another important issue on which Pt. Jawaharlal's visit has helped to focus attention is the question of bombing on the North-West frontier. In his very first public utterances on European soil, during his brief stay in Spain, he took the opportunity to draw a parallel between British bombing of the villages on the Frontier and Franco's bombing of Spanish towns. He agreed that there was a difference in the degree of destruction but he emphasised that there was no difference in quality or principle. He emphasised and re-emphasised this view in almost every speech and talk that he gave while in London and not a little of the discussion of this subject that has been taking place in the correspondent columns of newspapers and other periodicals must be attributed to the forceful manner in which Pt. Jawaharlal has drawn the attention of the public here to the real state of affairs on the Frontier.

PALESTINE PROBLEM.

In the third place, Pt. Jawaharlal has made important international contacts. It may be that in his own mind one of the most significant of such contacts was made when he received representatives of the Palestine Arabs and exchanged views about British Imperialism. In most of his speeches he has pointed out that the Palestine problem is not a problem of conflict between Arabs and Jews but a problem of overthrowing British Imperialism in that part of the Near East. There was no Arab-Jew problem until British Imperialism created it for its own purposes. To-day the Arabs are fighting for their national liberation in the same way as the Indian people are fighting and the question as to the claims and responsibilities of the Jews in Palestine is subsidiary to this larger question of emancipating that whole area from British domination. With the British out of the way, there would be no great obstacle to mutually satisfactory solution of whatever differences there may be between the Jew and the Arab population. It is no secret that Pt. Jawaharlal has for many years taken a deep interest in Palestine question and has often stressed his desire to visit that country. Whether he will be in a position to do so on this occasion depends on how his programme during the next month or two works out.

FEDERATION CONTROVERSY.

Finally, his visit has coincided with a new crop of letters to the "Manchester Guardian" from men, like Mr. Satyamurti, on the subject of Federation. Needless to say Pt. Jawaharlal's uncompromising hostility to the whole scheme and his repeated insistence that only a Constituent Assembly can solve the Indian constitutional problem were not altogether in harmony with the tone and substance of letters like Mr. Satyamurti's. Naturally, people interested in Indian affairs here were struck by what seemed, at least on the surface, to be a certain disparity between the two points of view. Pt. Jawaharlal, however, declined to be drawn into a debate over the subject, maintaining that the Congress policy on the subject was there for all to see, that the Congress resolutions were clear and unequivocal in their meaning and that he conceived it his duty as a Congressman to explain and uphold those resolutions, which not only represented the views of the Congress his own personal convictions in the matter. That is why he has never bothered to discuss the question of amending and altering the Government of India Act as it stands.

TOWARDS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

In all his conversations with British politicians the emphasis was on the broader aspects of the problem and in particular as an organisation but reflected when he met the Labour Opposition leaders he insisted on confining the talk to the ways and means by which a Constituent Assembly could be constitutionally brought into being in India. I understand from some of those who were present that the Labour Party leaders were quite willing to have the scope of the conversation restricted in this manner and entered with eagerness into the question as to how the authorities in India could be provided with the machinery requisite for convening a Constituent Assembly.

MEETING WITH LINLITHGOW

I am not prepared to say, of course, that the Constituent Assembly and the possible methods of its convention were, likewise, the main subject of discussion when Pt. Jawaharlal met Lord Linlithgow. What actually was the substance of their conversation I have frankly no knowledge and I do not believe any body except the two of them know. What is of particular importance to the casual observer of Indian affairs is that Pt. Jawaharlal should never have come into contact with the Viceroy of India until that day at lunch at Lord Linlithgow's town house in Montagu Square. Many people seem to find it almost incredible that during the two years and more that Lord Linlithgow has been in India, to say nothing of his extensive tours to that country on the previous occasions, he should never have taken the trouble to meet one, who is undoubtedly one of the most eminent and popular political figures in the country. And now that the two at last came face to face with each other, we are told that they did not talk politics at all.

The official explanation is that the meeting was a purely social one, arranged by the Viceroy in continuation of his policy of establishing personal contacts with all representative Indians. But considering that over two hours were spent by Pt. Jawaharlal in the Viceroy's company that afternoon, one finds it impossible to believe that nothing more took place during that period than the mere establishing of a personal contact, the exchange of a handshake, such as might take place at any official party or reception.

LANCASHIRE ADAMANT

Lord Linlithgow's worries have, we may presume, most to do with how the Federal scheme could be most effectively foisted on India. I understand, however, that he has had some anxious moments with regard to the trade negotiations that have been dragging on for so many months now. The difficulty which sent the unofficial Indian advisers back to India last year still persists namely, the exorbitant demands that Lancashire is putting forward. The spokesmen of the Cotton Textile industry in India are not willing to agree to the import into India of such a high quota as Lancashire demands so long as Lancashire is obstinate in its refusal to take adequate amounts of Indian cotton.

In this matter, the India Office experts and advisers seem to be so completely under Lancashire dominance that the negotiations resumed by Sir Mahomed Zaffrullah Khan have once again proved abortive. I understand that Sir Mahomed is returning to India with fresh proposals from Lancashire which has no more chance of being received with enthusiasm in India than suggestions and schemes previously put forward by Lancashire. Lord Linlithgow is well aware of Indian opinion on this question and I understand that he is anxious as far as possible to avoid running counter to that opinion, has any such action would make it definitely more difficult for him in the coming months to make the Federal scheme seem acceptable.

ABOLISH DEVADASI SYSTEM

Demand Of A. I. Women's Conference Session At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The half yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference was held at the State Guest House, Baroda, under the chairwomanship of Rajkumari Amritkaur, when amongst those present were Rani Laxmibai Rajwade of Gwalior, Mrs. S. C. Mukerjea of Calcutta, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan of Madras, Mrs. Dina Asana of Ahmedabad, Mrs. Jayashree Raiji of Bombay, Mrs. Jyotsana Mehta of Indore, Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar of Bombay, Miss Leila Naidu of Hyderabad, Mrs. Shardaben Mehta of Ahmedabad, Miss D. B. Hasan and Mrs. Premlila Mehta.

The meeting passed an important resolution urging the Government of Madras to legislate immediately for the total prohibition of the dedication of girls and women in temples and for the eradication of the Devadasi" system in all the temples in the province. Other six resolutions were quite formal viz. of condolences and congratulations

DIWAN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held yesterday in Nyaya Mandir Hall under the presidentship of Diwan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, to accord a public reception to the members of the Standing Committee of All-India Women's Conference Dr. Miss Bana Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar and Shrimati Shardaben Mehta welcomed the guests in short speeches and the latter acquainted the public with the "big women" of India present on occasion. Shrimati Rajkumari Amritkaur and Rani Laxmibai Rajwade spoke on behalf of the delegates and eulogised Maharaja Gaekwar's efforts for women's advancement. They exhorted the women of Baroda to join the Association in large numbers.

Diwan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari humorously remarked that the importance given to him, a mere man, in to-day's meeting showed that women believed in equality of rights. He referred to Her Highness's keen interest in this Association and also the benevolent measures of Maharaja Gaekwar to raise the social status of women. He said that no society could develop unless men and women could develop equally, side by side and realising this, His Highness the Maharaja, as a practical reformer, introduced compulsory education for all 30 years back. The most important problem of India of to-day was the need of adaptation of society to modern education. In conclusion he stressed the need of greater awakening amongst Indian women for all round progress of India.

Official confirmation is now forthcoming of the reported attempt by a tribal lashkar to destroy a railway bridge in the Bannu-Kalabagh Railway during the night of August 3/4

Coalition Cabinet At Work In Burma

Premier Explains Govt.'s Scheme Of Combating Disease And Poverty

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON, (By Mail).

At the eighth inaugural meeting of the Rangoon University Students Union the Honble Dr. Ba Maw Premier of Burma, addressed the gathering on the Coalition Ministry in 1937-38.

The Premier of Burma said a new era in politics required time for the formation of policy and for implementing that policy. Now a year had just passed since the Coalition Ministry had been in office in Burma. As he was addressing the intelligentia, he did not want them to pass any emotional judgment but an intellectual judgment on what he said. He was not going he said to defend the constitution which was there for what it was worth. He was there to try and explain the programme of work carried out within a narrow constitution.

Dr. Ba Maw said if they wanted something enduring they could not to have something spectacular. If one have wanted solid foundation one must build according to plans. During the first few months of the Coalition Government it was a period of utter bewilderment. In India the Congress Ministers had the same feelings. Every problem seemed to be of equal importance and the principal problem was to find where the circle began. He realised that immediate and principal problems were poverty, disease and illiteracy. In creating the new machinery, in putting into effect the Government of Burma Act, they had to see that no wrong convention was established that would be whittle down the rights of the Council of Ministers and increase the powers of the Governor. Since his return from London after attending the Coronation, the Priemier said, the Governor ceased to preside over the Council of Ministers meeting while the Secretary to the Council of Ministers was a Burman.

The question of poverty was linked up with agriculture and industry. He did not believe that because Burma was an agricultural country it should remain so for ever. No country could defend itself so long as it had to depend on imported steel and no country could be called independent unless it was able to defend itself. He referred to the Land and Agricultural Committee which, recommended recreation of Government, Estate Department for creating State farms in order to give tenancy to landless cultivators. In that way agricultural colonies would be formed all over Burma. Those estates would have their own banks, marketing bodies. They had one in Kayan and another was in the course of formation in Pyapon. A bill on tenancy and Alienation had already been prepared. Burma must also be industrialised and the Government was going to create an Industrial Department which was being considered.

Regarding disease the proposal was to have a net work of dispensaries in rural areas covering the entire country. 270 dispensaries would be required and it would be complete in 5 years. Important features in the educational system would be adoption of Burmese as medium of instruction and abolition of distinctions between schools, increase in number of scholarships and attention to vocational training. A Bill to amend the University Act would be introduced in the legislature in the coming session to implement the promise made a year ago. The village problem was also being tackled by the Government, as they attached great importance to the village administration. He referred to State Broadcasting, State Cinema, State Translation Bureau, State Polytechnic, and various other schemes which were being examined by the Government.

SYMPATHY FOR ARABS IN EGYPT

Conference To Be Held In Cairo In October

The Egyptian press gives great prominence to the troubles in Palestine. Friday's bomb-throwing near the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem in particular has aroused religious feeling says the Cairo correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Leading articles suggest that Egypt, in view of her leading position in the Islamic world, should take "practical steps to save Palestine from British Imperialism and Zionism." This does not necessarily mean taking up arms on the Arabs' behalf, it is pointed out, because Britain and Egypt are now allies, but it should mean giving them financial assistance and taking the lead with a united Islamic protest to Great Britain against her present policy in Palestine before it is too late.

Several representative bodies from neighbouring Arab countries have accepted invitations from the Egyptian Committee for the Defence of Palestine for a conference to be held in Cairo early in October.

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"Darling, *must* you be so crude? After all I'm only a poor defenceless woman and he's a very big strong man. This evening, however — "

"*This evening the Monarch of the Glen fell to Diana's bow — eh?*"

"And why not?"

"*You sound very confident, Diana.*"

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"LIES AND MACHINATIONS" AT WORK

Nahas Exposes Conspiracy Of "Tools Of The Men Of The Palace" Which Led To The Wafd's Fall

CAIRO, July 2.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Some interesting sidelights on how the Wafd's dismissal from office last December was engineered were given by Mustapha el Nahas Pasha to a crowded meeting of his supporters. Nahas Pasha maintained that, although the Wafd's dismissal was ostensibly because of the constitutional dispute with the King, the trouble started long before this; in fact, from the moment King Fuad died. Aly Maher Pasha, who was then the head of a neutral Cabinet formed for the purpose of a general election, wanted to delay the question of the King's succession and the Regency Council and to remain in office, thereby hoping to turn the nation away from the Wafd. The latter had resolutely opposed such procedure, insisting that the constitutional provision whereby within a period of ten days of the sovereign's death the Regency Council should be formed must be observed. From that time there was war between the Wafd and Aly Maher Pasha.

Once the Regency Council was formed Prince Mohamed Aly, the chief Regent, also joined forces against the Wafd. When the Wafd took office and wanted to enact legislation for workmen the Prince accused the Government of wishing to turn the nation into Bolsheviks and asked who would be responsible if the working classes revolted.

PLOT THICKENS.

After the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty the conspiracy against the Wafd deepened. On November 25, 1936 (three months after the signing) Nahas Pasha had a meeting with Dr. Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy Pasha in the presence of Makram Ebeid Pasha, at which Ahmed Maher suggested that he should be appointed Minister of War and Nokrashy Pasha Minister of the Interior. But Nahas Pasha, knowing that they were working hand in hand with Aly Maher Pasha in his conspiracy against the Wafd, refused to make the appointment. Consequently, a few months later, they seized the opportunity afforded by the Assuan Dam electrification scheme, which was being criticised by the Opposition, to threaten to resign, in the hope that this would prevent the Egyptian delegation from proceeding to Montreux for the Capitulations conference. On this occasion Nahas Pasha placated them in the interests of Wafdist unity.

When Aly Maher Pasha became chief of the Royal Cabinet and thus the King's political adviser, within a few months came the constitutional crisis, just at a time when the Wafd was planning to make use of the independence it had won for the nation.

Speaking of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha and Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Wafdist leader said that their past history had taught people what to expect. In 1923 Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha had established a dictatorship, and in 1931 Ismail Sidky Pasha had altered the Constitution because he said that the nation did not deserve it. But to-day they had usurped the nation's will by "lies and machinations." They had now become the "tools of the men of the Palace." Had they been reasonable people they would have known that the Constitution was a treasure to be defended at all costs. If there was no Constitution they would be ruled by irresponsible men of the Palace.

ROME AGREEMENT CONDEMNED

Nahas Pasha also condemned the Rome Agreement, which had been concluded without active Egyptian participation, and also the scheme which he said was afoot, to retain British troops in Cairo and Alexandria rather than build barracks in the Canal zone as was agreed upon in the treaty. But it was significant that, in contrast to the Wafdist press recently, there was no criticism of Britain. He was convinced that the Wafd, which was the nation, would triumph in the end, for right was a strong weapon.

Meanwhile, the royal decree issued by the King on the formation of the new Saadist-Liberal Coalition Cabinet, in which he stressed his faith in democratic government has aroused considerable interest. It had been suggested that the Saadist (Dissident Wafd) party only consented to join the Government out of fear that Aly Maher Pasha, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, might seek to establish a dictatorship. A slightly different version was that Aly Maher Pasha insisted that the Saadists should enter the Government, otherwise he would form a Government.

Certainly there is some uneasiness regarding the activities of the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, and Nahas Pasha's latest outburst will not help matters. It is a post which has long been open to suspicion of political intrigue. Hassan Nashaat Pasha, now Ambassador in London, was removed from it at the instigation of Lord Lloyd, and some years later Zaki el Ibrashi Pasha met the same fate. But now Britain no longer interferes in such questions and everyone wonders how it will all end.

Andhras Hitch Their Wagon To Congress Star

THIRUMALA RAO HOPES FOR SEPARATE PROVINCE WHEN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEETS

Mr. M. Thirumala Rao M.L.A., (Central) in the course of an address delivered in the Andhra Mahasabha Hall, Dadar, traced the trend of political events in the country since the Congress had accepted office in the seven Provinces.

The widened franchise, the speaker said had enabled the vast mass of people to take direct part in the choice of their Government. Mr. Rao further said that the political turmoil in the country is again coming to a head and unless the question of complete power at the Centre is not satisfactorily solved trouble is certain to shake the country again.

ANDHRA'S CLAIM.

Dealing with the agitation for a separate Province for the Andhras, Mr. Thirumala Rao said that the demand was formulated twenty-five years ago and it was not pressed with deserved strength during the Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience days. The Andhras had hitched their wagon to the star of the Congress and did not care to cultivate the favour of the Simon Commission that recommended separate Provinces for Orissa and Sind.

The speaker said that whatever ignorant people might think and say, the Andhra people are united and determined to achieve their end. They felt that this question could not be further delayed as the Andhras, with a population of nearly two crores and contiguous area of 75,000 miles, and with resources bigger than some of the present Indian Provinces, eminently deserved to have an administration of their own.

He dealt with the attitude of the Congress Working Committee who have given them their word of honour that the matter would be taken up immediately after the main political problem was solved.

Mr. Rao explained the significance of the commitment and expressed his conviction that the Andhras could achieve their end only through the help and support of the Congress. The Congress Ministry in Madras should be strengthened in its fight for the cause and any advice to the contrary should be rejected.

NO PESSIMISM.

If the question of the Constituent Assembly is solved and an acceptable constitution for India is evolved within the end of next year, the province question also would be solved. If the British Government do not yield to the wishes of the Congress another fight was envisaged by the Congress in the near future. Either way Andhras have to sail with the Congress and they are not influenced by the pessimistic suggestions, which some people take pleasure in indulging in—that the Andhra case is postponed to Greek Kalends.

Homoeopathic Medical Degrees Must Be Recognised

Bombay Memorial To Dr. Gilder Asks For Separate Bill On Lines Of Bengal Measure

A memorial to the Hon. Dr. Gilder to consider the position of homoeopathy 'vis-a-vis' the Medical Bill has been submitted on behalf of the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, in the course of which it is stated:—

The Science of Homoeopathy is being widely known and practised in almost all civilised countries of the world by eminent and learned physicians and surgeons. It enjoys the patronage of high personages and there are State Faculties for Homoeopathy in Germany and U.S.A. and other places. A number of big hospitals are rendering meritorious services in Great Britain, France, U.S.A. etc. Members of Royal Family of Great Britain are the patrons of the London Homoeopathic Hospital.

In our country too Bengal has long been the house of Homoeopathy, where pioneer medical men of eminence like the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, late Dr. P. C. Majumdar, Dr. W. Yonan, Dr. Salzar have founded with the devoted help of a number of physicians trained in America. The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital is being conducted for the last 50 years on sound and up-to-date lines. This College is frequently inspected by Surgeon General of Bengal and an annual grant is contributed by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

The Bengal Homoeopathic Faculty Bill 1937 seeks to confer full status on Homoeopaths as registered Medical practitioners. Local bodies in Bengal, Madras, U.P. Bihar and other provinces are devoting increasing attention to this Science by opening dispensaries, etc. and there is no reason why Bombay, the Premier province of India should not lead all instead of lagging behind in this much needed reform and progress.

SOME DEMANDS

We therefore beg to submit that your honour shall be pleased to consider that:—

(1) The status of Homoeopathic Practitioner, which in our opinion should not be lower than registered practitioners of any other system, be officially recognised and they should enjoy all the rights and privileges as regards signing certificates and eligibility for Government Posts, etc.

(2) Provision should be made in the present Bill for a separate Board of Homoeopathy when all necessary preliminaries are complied with by this Association and in the meantime representation should be allowed in the proposed board of Indigenous Medicine as a liaison between Homoeopaths and the Government.

(3) Homoeopathic Practitioners of not less than 10 years standing in practice before 10th March 1938 be forthwith registered as provided for the Practitioners of Ayurved and Unani.

(4) Homoeopathic College Hospital be inaugurated in co-operation with private and Government institutions wherein practitioners enlisted under Section 18 of this Bill with insufficient qualifications be trained and a qualifying examination be held every year by the Board of Homoeopathy as provided in (2).

(5) A separate Bill on the lines of Bengal Homoeopathic Faculty Bill be enacted if the present Bill has no scope of suitable amendment for meeting these demands.

(6) The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital be recognised as it is the oldest institution established in 1883 (55 years) and be included in the schedule of recognised institutions as its curriculum of studies and training of its students is at par with parallel institutions of other systems. The Baroda Medical Council has given recognition and registration to it.

(7) Homoeopathic Dispensaries be opened by local Boards and Municipalities and Homoeopathic registered practitioners be established in rural areas of the presidency with Government contributions.

(8) Excise tax be exempted from rectified spirit for preparing Homoeopathic dilutions as is granted by Government since many years.

In conclusion Sir, our association shall be prepared to offer your honour all co-operation to carry out these proposals and we earnestly hope that should these proposals receive favourable consideration at your honour's hands, you will be doing lasting services to the great mass of humanity who are in dire need of cheap and efficacious Medical aid which Homoeopath claims to be.

EGYPTIAN FAKIR'S TRANCE BROKEN

Experiment To Be Repeated

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Rahman Bey an Egyptian fakir, planned to give investigators a demonstration of "burial alive" at Carshalton Beeches, Surrey.

He went into a trance and was buried in a "grave" in which he was scheduled to remain for an hour.

Three minutes after the first shovelfuls of earth had been thrown over him, he rang an electric bell, and the experiment ended.

The investigators had to dig for 20 minutes to get him out.

The experiment took place at The Halt, which was placed at the disposal of Mr. Harry Price, Secretary of the University of London Council for Psychological Research, by Mrs. Dribell.

A six-foot pit was dug in a lawn.

Watched by Prof. C. E. M. Joad and other investigators, Rahman stood with his hands pressed hard to his forehead. For a few minutes he swayed backwards and forwards, finally falling back, with eyes closed, into the arms of an assistant.

With his hands still pressed to his forehead, he was placed at the bottom of the pit with an electric bell push on his chest.

From the bell-push ran a wire to a bell above the ground with which he was to give warning if the trance was broken before the hour had expired.

Heavy planks were laid along wooden supports a few inches above his body and earth was shovelled into the pit.

A little over three minutes later, when the pit had been more than half-filled, there was a short ring on the bell, and Rahman was dug out.

He explained the trance was apparently broken because his hands were jerked from his forehead while he was being buried.

He will repeat the experiment.

JAINS PROTEST

Against Bihar Religious Endowment Bill

Messrs. Motichand G. Kapadia, Solicitor and Kantilal Ishvarlal Resident General Secretaries All-India Jain Swetamber Conference have addressed the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor and the Prime Minister, Government of Bihar, Patna regarding the Bihar Government Hindu Religious Endowment Bill 1936.

"All-India Jain Swetamber Conference strongly protests against the passing of Bihar Hindu Religious Endowment Bill, as Jain temples and other Jain endowments in Bihar are not local, but All-India institutions. No legislation should be undertaken without consulting the Jain outside the Province. It widely interferes with the internal management of endowments reducing Trustees to no more than Agents of Central Board. The Provisions of the Bill go far beyond the objects namely superintendence and control and many objectionable clauses are introduced in the Bill. Pray consult leading Jains and their Institutions before applying the Bill to Jains and give us sufficient time to consider the position.

GIVE HIM EXTRA ENERGY

See that his exercise does not exhaust him, but makes him strong.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes, with milk and sugar for breakfast supply extra power *quickly*—to last the day. Boys love the golden crispness. So will you.

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Indian For Ceylon Cabinet

Ceylon Indians' Memorandum To Colonial Secretary

COLOMBO, (By Mail)

The Ceylon Indian League has submitted the following memorandum to the Right Hon'ble W.G.A. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State of the Colonies on the subject of constitutional reforms in Ceylon:—

We have the honour, as a leading political organisation representing the educated classes and vested interests of the Indian community in the Island, to respectfully invite your attention to the desirability of appreciating and recognising the political importance of the Indian community, in devising re-adjustment of the Constitution in the immediate future in light of remarkable experience in the working of the Donoughmore Constitution during the past six and a half years.

In broad outline, our League is of opinion that the unsatisfactory working of the present constitution is mainly attributable to the virtual transference of the delegated power under the Constitution to the majority community, who obviously manipulated their numerical strength in the electorates to their minimum advantage, with the result that the minority interests suffered a setback at the polls with its inevitable reaction on the majority attitude and policy in the transactions of the State Council towards the minority interests.

So far as Indian community is concerned, the State Council after its inception in 1931 with its unassailable numerical strength of the majority community, has utilised the opportunity towards whittling down the political and the economic rights of the Indian nationals through various legislative measures, such as the abortive Judgment Debtors' Bill of 1932, Land Ordinance of 1935, Destitute Immigrants Amending Bill of 1937, Village Communities Amending Bill of 1937, thereby providing sufficient justification for reasonable fear and anxiety in respect of their political existence in the future.

INSIDIOUS AGITATION

Thus, in considering the circumstances in which the Indian community in the Island stands in relation to the majority group, regard being had to their changed statutory position under the Donoughmore scheme, our League is constrained to observe that the political trend of the deliberations of the State Council has been highly prejudicial to the Indian interests and contravening well-accepted ideas of democratic government, in respect of minority groups. Particularly, it would be relevant to invite pointed attention to the insidious agitation outside the State Council and to the series of political subterfuges adopted by the members of the majority group to deny the elementary political rights of the Indian settler.

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION

Our League considers that the Indian community comprising about one-fifth of the population and constituting a very important economic bloc in the Island does not have political representation either in the State Council or in the State services commensurate with its economic importance and numerical strength. Out of the maximum compliment of fifty-eight members (fifty elected and eight nominated), the Indian community, eight hundred thousand numerically strong, have only a niggardly representation of two elected and one nominated seats in the State Council, with which it obviously has been impossible, to make any headway in respect of larger issues affecting the community frequently coming up in the State Council for consideration and decision. In consequence, we would urge that His Majesty's Government would be pleased to appreciate this vital aspect of the Indian case, belated as it is, yet, imperative in keeping up the political equilibrium among the composite communities towards a satisfactory working of the democratic experiment.

Further, in view of the unequal distribution of power created by the Constitution, we would impress there is a strong and clear case for checks and balances in the Constitution towards harmonising and obviating conflicts between the majority group on one side and the minority groups on the other, in the exercise of power in the Legislature.

We consider it opportune, in consequence, to stress that ample and elastic provision for safeguarding the Indian interests is an essential towards securing harmonious political relationship among the composite communities in the Island, and towards this objective in particular, and the smooth working of the Constitution hereafter in general, His Majesty's Government would be pleased to early consider ways and means so as to redress inequalities and domination by any one community to the detriment of others as shewn by recent experience in the working of the Constitution.

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR

The following is the memorandum submitted to His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor of Ceylon:—

In approaching Your Excellency on the subject of the impending Reform of the Constitution, particularly in so far as it concerns the Indian Community in the Island, the Ceylon Indian League would, besides emphasising the subject matter of their Memorandum submitted to the Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies in October last, invite Your Excellency's attention to certain definite points supplementary to it.

INDIAN FOR CABINET

The League, while it would endorse the practically unanimous view in regard to the abolition of the Committee System, substituting in its place the Parliamentary System, namely, a Prime-Minister and a Cabinet responsible collectively to the Legislature, would urge the tacit recognition of the composite communal groups and the inclusion of the minority elements in the Cabinet so as to endow this expedient with real representative character. As the object of the Cabinet solidarity in the present transitional stage should not be anything other than the ultimate fusion of the various communal elements, there should be adequate provision against any precipitate action on the part of the Legislature in picking the personnel of the Cabinet. Nevertheless, it should not be understood that forms of democracy are sought to be abused; for such a provision will have the balancing advantage of creating confidence among the minorities and obviate the complexities arising out of the absence of definite political parties with clear cut programmes. The League would in consequence reasonably expect to have an Indian in the Cabinet just fitting in with its composite character towards eliminating the growing conflict between the Indian community and the majority group in the recent past—quite an unexpected development of the Donoughmore Constitution.

On the question of adult franchise, the League would express itself strongly against either a partial or a complete withdrawal advocated in some quarters, as this is a distinct political right conceded in all democratic polity co-eval with the delegation of larger powers and functions of the Legislature. Further, special circumstances in this country do not warrant the withdrawal or the restriction of this franchise right, as such a procedure should doubtless be retrogressive.

INDIAN FRANCHISE

Time and again after 1931, the leaders of the majority community have been insistent and clamorous in withdrawing and restricting the Indian franchise, in spite of the sound and valid reasons for widening and liberalising the right conceded to the Indian community, with the introduction of adult suffrage. Obviously enough the Indian immigrant losses his political right in India as a result of his continued stay here and logically he should exercise this political right as a component part of the body politic which he "ipso facto" becomes; while the present residential qualification of five years and other franchise hurdles are indefensible on principle.

On a close analysis of the political tendencies, the League would enunciate that numerical strength, economic importance and special interests of the minorities are to be the fundamental postulates in providing for effective representation in the Legislature. And, the Indian community forming an important minority group in the Island should be provided with adequate representation in the Legislature commensurate with their economic importance and numerical strength, easily computable at one-sixth of the total on all counts Your Excellency would, therefore, be pleased to consider this vital aspect of the Indian case, which the League would stress, having regard to the peculiar circumstances in which the Indian community in the Island stand in respect of their political status.

EXPERIMENTS IN PRESERVATION OF FRUITS

Possibilities Of Refrigerated Railway Vans

Fruits, vegetables, dairy products, fish and other perishables are of vital importance to the people of India. Cold storage and refrigerated transport would make it safer for the trade to handle these commodities and give the consumer a wider range of diet throughout the year and better value for his money.

The desirability of governmental help in bringing about a system of cold storage in India was first studied by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

POONA EXPERIMENT

For some years, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have been financing experiments in Poona in cold storage of different kinds of fruit and vegetables. The researches have particularly emphasised uptil now fruits like mangoes, oranges from Nagpur and Malta oranges from the Punjab. They are also testing the preservation qualities of potatoes and other vegetables.

GAS STORAGE

Research work on English fruits has shown that by 'gas storage,' when the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is raised, the period of successful storage can be lengthened. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have had a man trained in England at Cambridge and East Malling in the technique of the new method. He has started his work and is at present testing it on Indian fruits.

The Poona station is concerned mainly with the general experiments. There is another station at Lyallpur (Punjab) which is directly concerned with local products. It also specifically deals with the commercial possibilities of cold storage.

BRINGING FRUIT TO YOUR HOME

As regards refrigerated transport, the Defence Department in conjunction with other Departments like the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research examined three types of vans for railway transport and two types for road transport.

For the road transport they have particularly visualised a cold storage insulated van free from all mechanical contrivances and other delicate equipments. Vehicles of this type would also appeal strongly to civilian users as two bodies could be built for one chassis, one of the insulated type and the other of the normal load-carrying type, the bodies being changed according to seasonal traffic requirements.

REFRIGERATED RAILWAY VANS

Despite the dropping of the military cold storage scheme, experiments in cold storage transport are being continued. A joint committee of the Defence, Railway and Finance Department, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research considered testing two different systems of refrigeration for railway transport, namely mechanical refrigeration and freezing through the medium of dry ice.

Mechanical refrigeration is effected by the system of eutectic tanks which are previously charged to a very low temperature by electrically driven machinery. This method is promising and a van containing the equipment has been completed and subjected to experiments between Rawalpindi and Landi Kotal. Unless a commercial firm comes forward to operate the vehicle in its present form, it will, after the tests are completed, be converted into ordinary cold storage van with wet ice bunkers for public use, similar to the vans already in use on railways for several years.

The building of a van for the dry ice method was begun, but due to lack of interest on the part of dry ice concerns, its completion is held up.

A difficulty about the dry ice method is that there is no large commercial production of dry ice in India. Its possibilities as a commercial proposition are still to be explored.

In any case, without cold storage depots adjacent to railway tracks, there is little possibility of dry ice proving a suitable medium for refrigerated railway transport in this country. Any experiments that may be carried out must therefore remain, for some time at any rate, purely of academic interest.

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AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY NEAR MAHER BUX CHAMDAWALA BUILDING AT CUSTOM ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for Shiribai widow of Sheriff Molubhoy and Mr. Alimahomed Sheriff Molubhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Cassum Haji Tyab and Oosman Cassum, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th April 1928 and the further charge dated the 19th December 1928 part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 4th December 1933 and sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Saturday the 6th day of August, 1938 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the house standing thereon at Custom Road in Upper Mahim admeasuring 752 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 53 (part of) Cadastral Survey No. 1356 of Mahim Division and assessed by Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5353, 5314, and 5315 and Street Nos. 214 to 216 and 54-55 and bounded on the North by the Sweepers passage jointly belonging to the Mortgagors and Haji Oosman Chhotani, on the South by a passage and Sweepers passage belonging to the Mortgagors on the East by Mahim Custom Road and on the west by a passage belonging to St. Michael's Church.

For further particulars of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BECAUSE HE STOLE A LOAF OF BREAD.....

the law made a monster of him! Sentenced to 10 years of brutal labour in the galleys. Jean Valjean emerged a broken man! Even then, the law denied him peace, denied him love.....in a story that will burn itself into your memory!

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With Your Queen O'Taps

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JOHN BOLES

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The Jailor's wife was blind to the abyss into which she was jumping.

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The beggar girl, whose sight the jailor restored, was yet blind to the ugliness of her benefactor's appearance.

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4TH WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m
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Talkies Dubash Theatre

2ND WEEK!

DEVOTIONAL MARATHI TALKIE

JANABAI

featuring

HEERABAI BARODKAR

KAMLABAI BARODKER, ANANT MARATHE, SURESH BABU & OTHERS

MAJESTIC

Daily 3 Shows: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinees at 2-30 Sat., Sun., Mon. Wed.

SUNDAY MORNING 10-30:
"OVER THE HILL"

JANABAI

2ND WEEK

Bogey Of Christian Raj In Travancore

State Congress Leader Traces Genesis Of Agitation For Responsible Govt.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 3.

Mr. G. Ramachandran, Member, A. I. C. C. and member of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress, Trivandrum who recently led a deputation from Travancore to Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Bombay, has issued the following statement on the political crisis in Travancore:

"The agitation for responsible government in Travancore is not new. A scheme of responsible government under the aegis of the rulers of Indian States was advocated at the South Indian States Peoples' Conference held in 1929 under the presidentship of Sir M. Visveswarayya. It was based on elected legislatures with ministers responsible to the legislatures, incorporating fundamental rights of citizenship. The Travancore State Congress was formed soon after the Visveswarayya conference to agitate for responsible government in the State. The agitation had a good start but died out in the face of strong communal agitations for adequate representations in the Legislature and in the Public services."

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Mr. Ramachandran then traces the revival of the agitation in 1937 at the Political conference held under the presidentship of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and asserts that Travancore which is more advanced than the British Provinces is very eager to secure responsible government, after the advent of provincial autonomy in the adjoining British territories.

After detailing the era of persecution which followed the attempts of the State Congress to demand responsible government and the history of the controversy between the Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Earl Winterton over the right of the Paramount Power to intervene between a State ruler and his subjects in the matter of granting responsible government, Mr. Ramchandran proceeds to state that of late several attempts have been made in the state to create opposition to the State Congress.

"The latest attempt," he continues, "is the starting of the States Peoples' Federation, the States Peoples' League and the Travancore National Congress, all of which are desperate attempts made with the undoubted moral backing of the Government to torpedo the State Congress. The Nair Communal organisation is also supporting the Dewan and digging its own grave."

Continuing he alleges that powerful News Agencies are subsidised by the State heavily.

NO CHRISTIAN RAJ

"The most important piece of propaganda," he states, "is that the Travancore State Congress is a tool in the hands of powerful Christian Communalists who are out to establish a Christian Raj in Travancore. Now this is absolutely untrue. The President of the Travancore State Congress is a Hindu, one of the Secretaries is a Hindu and the majority of the members of the Working Committee are Hindus. Any talk of Christian Raj in Travancore is absolute nonsense. The Travancore State Congress has put forward the demand for full responsible government on the basis of adult franchise. The Christians in the State are 16 lakhs in a total population of 51 lakhs. Propaganda is being carried on that the success of the State Congress would result in grave injury to the interests of the Hindus in the State. This is a deliberate bogey created to cause confusion and division in Travancore. It is quite true that leading Christians have joined the State Congress but so have leading Ezhavas (Depressed Classes), Muslims and Nairs (high class non-Brahmin Hindus). That is why we claim that the State Congress is the first genuine attempt in Travancore to evolve a common non-communal political organisation to fight for responsible Government.—United Press.

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DIRECTED BY A. R. KARDAR.

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Matinees, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

STARVING OUT THE JEW

Wide Scope Of New Decree

While Germany is combing the country for workpeople, the field of working activities for the Jews is rapidly disappearing to vanishing-point. In short, "Aryans" are being forced to work, while the Jews are being forced not to work says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The last decree removing Jews from what are called here the "semi-professions" is of great importance to the Jewish community, for it is of much wider scope than appears on the surface. It is now seen that in addition to being prevented from running house and estate agencies, tourist bureaux, and the like, Jews will be prohibited, except under exceptional circumstances, from being commercial travellers.

Jewish commercial travellers have encountered increasing difficulties since the beginning of this year. Even before the present campaign "to remove the Jew from German business life" they found that "Aryan" customers would no longer receive them or that the firms which they represented were instructed to get rid of Jewish agents for their goods. Application to their professional association, of which Jews had the same theoretical rights as "Aryans," proved fruitless, since the association was powerless to do anything against the Nazi party's activities, even when Jews had good war records.

CRUSHING BLOW

A blow to the Jews which has just been delivered by the latest decree is a crushing one. It provides that the licences necessary for salesmen and pedlars alike have to be handed to the authorities by September 30 for cancellation where the holders are Jews. The permits will be renewed only through special permission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for national reasons, and it may be taken as certain that the number of permits which will be renewed to Jews on this ground will be infinitesimal.

It is estimated that the number of Jews who will be put out of employment by the decree is about 15,000. This will throw a further strain upon the resources of the Jewish community, which is already overwhelmed by its present heavy responsibilities. The blow is partricularly severe because large numbers of Jews who have been removed from the professions and from the Civil Service have turned to salesmanship in some form or other to find some way of living.

LYDIA HILL NOT TO MARRY SULTAN OF JOHORE?

MARSEILLES, (By Air Mail)

Lydia Cecily Hill, 24-year-old Herne Bay cabaret girl, will not marry her 64-year-old friend, the Sultan of Johore.

She said so in no uncertain terms, when Pressmen, boarded the ship in which she and her mother are travelling home from tropical Malaya.

"BEYOND ME"

They caught her at breakfast in the dining-room. She ordered the stewards to put us out.

The stewards couldn't do anything about it, but we respected her desire to have her breakfast in peace.

Later we saw her on the upper deck. She had a good deal to say.

"I don't know what the fuss is about," she said.

I can't understand why the public is interested in me, or why I find Pressmen everywhere.

"I am tired of it all.

NO QUESTION OF MARRIAGE

"To my knowledge there never was any question of marriage between the Sultan and myself.

"All these questions are quite beyond me.

"If the Sultan comes to London, of course I may see him, but so far there are no plans for him to do so.

"It is unlikely that I shall ever go East again.

"I know nothing about any film contract.

"And that's all I've got to say".

With that she and her mother went shopping.

They arrive at Southampton on July 25.

The Sultan of Johore divorced his Scottish wife early this year. Since then there is said to have been trouble between him and the British authorities over Miss Hill.

BASIC ENGLISH AS INSTRUMENT OF IMPERIALISM

Propaganda Condemned As An English Racket At Public Debate

That "Propagation of Basic English in India is an English Racket" was the subject of a public debate held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House with Mr. Wadhwani in the chair.

Mr. T. K. Menon who moved the proposition said that it was the policy of every conqueror to destroy the culture and civilisation of the conquered people, and thereby destroy their individuality and national character. The idea of Basic English originated in India only after the Indian National Congress adopted Hindustani as the national language for India, and the Wardha Educational Scheme was devised. Basic English was a great temptation for Indian people to learn English and not their own mother tongue. He thus described Basic English as an Imperialist Weapon of Great Britain to keep the Indian people in perpetual subjugation.

Mr. P. R. Rao, of the T. S. Youth Lodge, and Propagandist for Basic English in Bombay, while leading the opposition, said that Basic English was a simplified form of English learning. He said that since they had so many languages in India, Basic English alone could be the medium for India. He said Basic English would not only unify the Indian people in a brotherhood but also make the world international, because the whole world was adopting Basic English and in a short time Basic English would be the world Language. He admitted that English was very bad for India, as it had destroyed Indian culture, civilisation and everything dear and great in ancient India; but he argued that it was English and not Basic English. Basic English was so simple and so useful for the masses that within a very short time every one could learn the 850 words of the Basic English and Basic English would be spoken everywhere.

When votes were taken Basic English propagandists seemed to have a majority vote for them. A poll was demanded On this Mr. Rao and some of his supporters walked out. When the votes were counted the subject that "Basic English is an English Racket" was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Protest Against School-Board Decision

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR: (By Mail).

Great resentment is being expressed at the decision of the chairman of the Municipal School Board, Dharwar, in changing the time of holding classes of the primary schools from 11-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. to 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 3 to 5-30 in the evening.

Dharwar being a scattered place and having few primary schools, holding classes twice a day causes great hardship and physical strain on the young children to walk long distances, particularly in the rains and hot sun. Several representations were made to the School Board to change the time to the previous one or to hold classes in the morning only to suit the convenience and health of the young boys and girls.

CONGRESS AND OFFICIALS

U. P. Govt.'s Circular: Premier's Reply In Assembly

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.

"Congress workers and men belonging to the Congress camp have been at loggerheads with the district authorities for several years. They seldom met each other except as one being a judge and the other an accused, which only indicated animosity, opposition and friction. The Congress having taken up the burden of administration, the authorities should readjust themselves to the changed circumstances", declared the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballah Pant, Premier, replying to a supplementary question, in the U. P. Assembly clarifying the necessity of the circular, which his Government have issued, impressing upon the district authorities the desirability of establishing friendly relations with the Congress organisations in their areas and working harmoniously with them.

CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Premier added that he had asked the authorities not to be influenced by what had happened previously, but to take the present circumstances into account and adopt such an attitude towards Congress workers as the fact of Congress, being installed in office, had now to discharge responsibilities of the administration, necessarily implied.

Proceeding he said:—

"Congress organisations have been advised by the Provincial Congress Committee to adopt a similar attitude towards the authorities."

Replying to a question of Nawab Ismail (Muslim League), the Premier said that the situation had improved and there was no spirit of animosity between the Congress and the authorities."—United Press.

SAVANUR ABOLISHES GRAZING FEES

(From Our Correspondent).

SAVANUR: August 4.

It is reliably understood that the Nawab of Savanur has abolished Grazing Fees and has made reduction of one anna per acre in the assessment of some of the villages of the Savanur State.

It is also announced that the State has been advancing Takavi loans to the agriculturists free of interest for improvement of land and purchase of seeds and cattle and for improving water-supply.

Attention is also given to the spread of education in the villages. Almost every village has a primary school, where the education is free. Even in the High School, girls are admitted free and freeships are given to the extent of 60 per cent. to the boys.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

A Press note says that the King has approved the appointment of Colonel (temporary Brigadier) E.J. Ross, Indian Army, Commander, Zhob (Independent) Brigade Area, as an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.—United Press.

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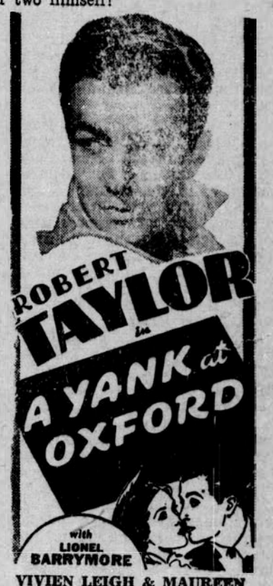

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267
MARTHA RAYE PRACTISES UP FOR THE FIVE BLOODED FIGHTING BULLS BEING IMPORTED FROM MEXICO FOR BULLRING SCENES IN "TROPIC HOLIDAY!"

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The C. P. Affair

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a week has elapsed since the satisfactory termination of the lamentable C. P. Ministerial episode, thanks to the timely and able efforts of the Congress Working Committee guided by Gandhiji, and the country heaved a sigh of relief at the closing of that chapter.

However, it is regrettable to find that certain Congressmen as well as a section of the Press are agitating against the Working Committee resolution on Dr. Khare. Masquerading under the canopy of "Democracy", "Joint Responsibility of Cabinet" etc., these critics seek to bring discredit to the Congress by indulging in a campaign of vilification and mudslinging against the Congress Cabinet—in some cases against certain members thereof—and in certain cases even transgressing the bounds of elementary decency and decorum essential to be observed even in criticising a political opponent. By giving such support to indiscipline, these critics do no credit to themselves nor to the Institution to which they profess allegiance but on the other hand a great deal of harm is done to the reputation of the Indian National Congress.

The action of the ex-premier of C. P. is absolutely indefensible viewed from any angle. It was due to his action that much of the dirty linen which was washed at Wardha had to be done thus injuring the prestige of the Congress. If Dr. Khare was really anxious to have a smooth Cabinet which he believed would be accomplished by the exit of the three Mahakoshal members, the proper authority to whom reference ought to have been made was the Congress Executive who were the only party competent to "deliver the goods" to him, and if his case was really a strong one, that body would consider thousand times before refusing his legitimate demand. Instead of doing so, he thought it proper to arm the Governor representative of interests hostile to Indian Nationalism —with an opportunity to strike at the Congress by dismissing three of its Ministers, which the latter was not slow to avail of. Dr Khare was given timely warning not to proceed with his scheme but to wait the advice of the Congress High Command, and he had not only defied that but hurried with his programme to re-form his Ministry and thus face the Working Committee with a Fait Accompli. Where is Nazism or Fascism with which the Congress Executive is charged? Evidently the boot is on the other leg. Do the critics desire that such action should be ignored? In the face of the above, is it not logical that a suspicion has been created in the public mind regarding Dr. Khare's action —the consequences of which he would have well foreseen—and no amount of denials by him or resolutions of confidence by his henchmen who explore even provincialism to suit their purpose, can obliterate this suspicion from the public mind. Perhaps his charges against the three "rebel" Ministers cannot be also accepted without reserve, and the Working Committee did well in not interfering in the election of the leader of the C. P. Congress Assembly Party aparat from signifying Dr. Khare's disqualification.

By acting firmly in the C. P. affair, the Working Committee has not done anything which Dr. Khare would not have expected. It would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the Congress Executive, the mouth-piece of that great National organisation which is charged with the administration of seven British Indian Provinces, if it had been swayed by any consideration other than that of discipline in dealing with one of its lieutenants entrusted with the responsibility of heading the administration of a province. It has nipped in the bud the tendency of indiscipline amongst its rank which, if tolerated, will mount to uncontrollable proportion menacing the healthy existing of the Institution.

Regarding democracy and joint responsibility of the Cabinet etc., which the critics use as a weapon to attack the Working Committee, the leading article in your issue of the 28th July 1938 under the caption "Lessons of the Crisis." as well as the subsequent statements of the Congress President, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, and Gandhiji disposes of the question.—Yours etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress President is reported to have said:

"There has been a great deal of talk of parliamentary conventions and democratic procedure. They must not forget that their loyalty to the Congress must have precedence over their loyalty to any individual or group or to any conventions or procedure."

Boiled down, it amounts to this that if a particular Congress authority believes that loyalty to the Congress is in the balance, then it must act, regardless of all principles of democracy. And if the recent action of the Working Committee is any criterion, act with all the severity it can command

The body that has the greatest opportunity to entertain such belief and act on it is the Working Committee. According to the President, therefore, the moment it interprets any action as disloyalty to the Congress on the part of any individual, whatever Congressmen in general may think in the matter, he is doomed. So, Mr. Stalin seals the fate of Radek, Zinoviev and others, when he believes they have been disloyal to the Communist party, as embodied in himself. Mr. Stalin has them tried in some sort of a Court. The Working Committee has the advantage of himself sitting on judgment. On the other hand, the former scores in the nature of the punishment meted out, but then that may perhaps be a matter of time, when the shackles of British Imperialism are shaken off!

It is no use always reverting to the life and death struggle with British Imperialism that is 'at present' being carried on—so Hitler or Mussolini unabashedly justified his autocracy by raising the bugbear of Communist danger—particularly in view of the fact that the Ministers who do not incur the displeasure of the Working Committee and the members of the Working Committee themselves, especially those who can afford visits to England, are continually hobnobbing with the agents of that very Imperialism against which a life and death struggle is supposed to be going on.

Heavens would not have fallen if a democratic procedure had been followed in the case of Dr. Khare, as the President appears to admit was not done, except perhaps that the majority would have reposed their trust in Dr. Khare! The President forgets that there was no emergency in the shape of a C. D. movement going on and the era of Dictators, real or pinchback.

It is high time, therefore, for the A.I.C.C. to get an unequivocal admission from the Working Committee that democracy, along with Independence, is still a cherished ideal, that as among Congress themselves, no matter how high or low, the principles of democracy must always be adhered to.

We have no desire to see the present Congress organisation and its affairs made a training-ground for future brown Hitlers or Mussolinis, as and when independence is won. There are a good few in the making already. Mr. Kelkar's recently uttered warning of political opportunism in the Congress after office acceptance needs serious consideration.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. G.

Karnatak Unification

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Latthe deserves to be congratulated upon his courage in frankly airing in public the unsympathetic views regarding the unification of Karnatak. Mr. Latthe has told us that he is not with us. We are thankful for this valuable admission of the Minister who is supposed to be the sole custodian of the interests of Karnatak in the Bombay Cabinet

The Congress Working Committee asked Karnatak to wait. Mr. Latthe goes one better. He cuts at the very root and deprecates the formation of a separate Karnatak province. He dubs the dream of Unified Karnatak as a financial impossibility. Then why did the responsible Congress Government, of which Mr. Latthe is an honoured member, lend its unqualified support to the resolution asking for Karnatak Unification? The statement that the new province is a financial impossibility deserves respect, coming as it does from the Finance Minister. But it cannot go unchallenged. An economist of the eminence of Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao has demonstrated with facts and figures from many a platform that the Karnatak province, far from being a Utopian scheme will be a surplus province. This opinion of an unbiassed expert deserves, at least, equal respect. Besides, the authoritative figures supplied to the Karnatak Unification Association by the Bombay and Madras Governments show that the new Karnatak province will have a surplus of Rs. 4,821.016 (income Rs. 25,791,383 minus expenditure Rs. 20,970.367). These figures were published in detail in the "Bombay Chronicle". Regarding the administrative charges which come in the wake of separation we may say that Karnatak will exploit its resources and meet them. Mr. Latthe is not the last word on the augmentation of Karnatak's resources.

That Mr. Latthe should brand the struggle for self-expression put up by the awakened Kannadigas as a communal scramble for power is the unkindest cut of all. To deny power lest there should be scramble for it is to deny life lest it should be misused. Independence means power, and to divorce power from a scramble for it is Utopian ideal. By raising a communal bogey to damn the legitimate claims of down-trodden Kannadigas Mr. Latthe has done a distinct disservice to Karnatak and her people.

Mr. Latthe tells the Kannada people that they can have a University of their own instead. Then he takes away with the left hand what he had given with the right, and asks the Kannadigas to affiliate their colleges to the Mysore University. Why? Because "at present there are only Arts colleges and it would take a long time to establish an agricultural college, a Law college etc., etc." Is it not an eloquent evidence of the systematic neglect Karnatak has suffered for years, and a strong arguments for unification when even a Congress Minister like Mr. Latthe says that it will be a long time before Karnatak can hope for institutions teaching professional courses.

Mr. Latthe advises the nationalist people of the British Karnatak to affiliate their colleges to the University of a feudal State. Thank God, he did not propose the annexation of British Karnatak to the Mysore State as his conception of a United Karnatak! The Kannadigas clamour for a home; Mr. Latthe shows them an orphanage. It does not matter what he shows them, for they are strong enough to get what they want. Karnatak is on the march.—Yours etc.,

A KARNATAK CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay: Aug. 1.

Fascist Propaganda Film In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that a filmic version of the German dictator's recent visit to Rome has been exhibited in two foreign consulates and a local college obviously for the purpose of pro-Fascist propaganda.

If it is a fact, may I call attention, both of the University and the Government to the danger of a public college lending itself for Fascist propaganda and the desirability of clarifying the position so that the principle once established counter-propaganda could be carried on in other colleges where foreigners do not control policies of the institutions? It would certainly be possible to exhibit Hemingway's film of the Spanish war to impress on our young men and young women the menace of Fascism, its dangers to international peace and its indescribable horrors.

While we are familiar with pro-Fascist propaganda and its entire technique, this type of activity has so far been unknown to us. If propaganda is permitted, fairness demands that counter-propaganda should also receive the same facilities. I have no doubt the local students' organisations would take up the challenge and meet Fascist propaganda on its own ground.—Yours etc.,

ANTI-FASCIST.

Zone Tickets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway has, perhaps for the first time in its life, introduced Zone Tickets which are certainly much cheaper than those issued by other railways. I fully trust that the travelling public will utilise the concessions to the fullest extent and show to the said Railway that it is beneficial both to it as well as to the public at large to issue such tickets from time to time. The fares are indeed tempting and that is the main reason why people will take advantage of the same. But if the Railway authorities want that such schemes should be a huge success, then they should not merely advertise through the medium of the English papers but should try to approach the public through the vernacular press. This time, I find, that the Urdu papers have been totally neglected. If the scheme of issuing zone tickets fails or does not come up to the highest expectations, the authorities should thank themselves for it. The Urdu press is growing in importance from day to day and therefore it will be a sad mistake if it is ignored.

There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the B.B. & C.I. Railway. And it is with regard to the duration of the concession. The period during which tickets can be purchased, should not be limited to three weeks only. It should be at least one calendar month and there is no harm if the tickets be actually available for 15 days only as has been done now. Even now the period can be easily extended by a week, and I understand that the Railway authorities themselves originally wanted to extend the date upto the 20th August. This is a small concession and the Railway authorities should not grudge it in view of the forthcoming urs at Ajmere in the 1st week of September.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, July 31.

Rajputana Team Finances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the distorted and libellous statements that have been circulated against the company we beg to draw your attention to the following facts about the case:—

A contract with the Rajputana Cricket Club for the sum of Rs. 28,000 was signed at our Bombay office on the advice of one of our Bombay officials. This sum of Rs. 28,000 was to be paid in five instalments, of which the preliminary instalment of Rs. 2,000 was to serve as a deposit guarantee against the payment of the future instalments. In order to understand what an uneconomical contract this was, we would like to inform you that another travel agency quoted the sum of Rs. 46,000 with the initial single payment of Rs. 36,000 cash.

The only sum paid by the Rajputana Cricket Club besides this Rs. 2,000 was the sum of Rs. 7,500 to our Bombay office and no further payment to any of the company's offices, or in London, was made despite repeated promises.

From the 14th of April until the 3rd of June 1933 the period during which the Rajputana Cricket Club were under contract with us, we incurred liabilities to the amount of over £750, whereas we received from them only £710 (including the guarantee initial deposit of £150, i.e., Rs. 2,000 paid at the moment of signing the contract). These liabilities being the team's steamship passages, hotel expenses, food and comprehensive motor-coach transport in England (not including the company's overhead charges).

Mr. Begg's further promises to make a security payment of £200 during early May on two successive occasions were not kept. Mr. Begg had several conferences at the offices of Orientourist Ltd., and it was pointed out to him that the contract as it stood meant a perpetual credit of about £300 to the Rajputana Cricket Club, and that the company had no guarantee of any sort against the payment of further instalments. The company, therefore, asked him to make such payments as were not covered by the contract.

A further instalment of £200 was due on the 1st of June and Mr. Begg failed to make payment.

It was, therefore, with the utmost reluctance that the Orientourist Ltd. had to withdraw all financial credit from the Rajputana Cricket Club, and cut our losses.

All the British reporters who had Mr. Begg's statement came to our office and examined all relevant documents. They reported that the Rajputana Cricket Club was stranded because it had not the necessary funds. Only one Indian reporter who did not come to hear our side of the case, tried to create prejudice by suggesting that we were to blame for the fate of the Rajputana Cricket Club.—Yours etc.,

DEB. P. BOSE,
Secretary, for and on behalf of
Orientourist Limited.
By Order of the Board.

London: July 22.

Voting Lists Of Bassein Municipality

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—As the triennium election the Bassein Municipality is approaching near the Municipality published the rough list of voters on 30-6-38 and requested the public through their notification No. 61 para 5 on page 3 of 1-7-38 to go through the list and apply for inclusion their names in the list upto 15-7-38 if their names have not been appeared in the above list. As such applications are to be forwarded to the Mamlatdar after 5-30 p.m. on the last day for scrutiny people thought it proper to send all the applications on the last day so as to avoid any further difficulty to the Municipal staff and they gave many such applications on 15-7-38 but they were all rejected by the Mamlatdar of Bassein and the applicants are informed that according to the election rule No. 9(1) as these applications were not received within fortnight from the date of the publication of the 1st list they have been rejected. If the Municipality had mentioned this rule in the notification instead of asking people to apply upto 15-7-38 people would have surely applied within the limit specified in the above rule. It will thus be seen that the Municipality is responsible for rejecting so many applications as they had given false date in the notification and they must correct their mistake and admit all the rejected applications for inclusion of their names in the list.

Will the Collector of Thana District kindly have the matter enquired into and ask the Municipality to accept all the rejected applications for inclusion in the final list?—Yours etc.

MANUEL DIAS.

ONCE AGAIN ON TOP.

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Great Success Of Prohibition In Salem

COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS TO DRINKING ORGANISED

Radio Provides Amusement And Instructions In Evenings

The Ministry of Public Information, Government of Madras, has issued a report through A. F. W. Dixon, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem, on the working of the Prohibition Act between October 1937 and June 1938. These are the extracts from the report:—

The Prohibition Act has been in force in the Salem District for 9 months and the time has now come to examine the working of the Act during this considerable period and to take stock of the situation.

GREAT SUCCESS

Those responsible for working the Act were faced, at the beginning of the period, with what appeared to be a most formidable task. It was, put briefly to change the habits of some 7 1/2 lakhs of people including a number of well to do villagers, who in some other districts would not be addicted to drink, scattered in 1,827 villages and many thousands of hamlets in a hilly district, 7058 square miles in extent, containing a population of 2 1/2 millions in which excise crime had been rife in parts of the District before Prohibition was in force. The excise staff numbering 250 with its accumulated knowledge of excise crime and criminals was removed and the task of enforcing the Act entrusted to an augmented police force, unaccustomed, generally, to dealing with excise crime, and having, therefore, to acquire a new technique. Further we were faced with the fact that failure had attended previous attempts to enforce Prohibition in other countries and even on a limited scale in this District itself. It is perhaps not surprising that there were many who doubted whether the Act could be worked successfully. It can now be safely said that the Act has been enforced with success during the first 9 months of its working and that there is, therefore, a reasonable prospect of the District becoming permanently "dry."

RESULT OF PUBLIC OPINION

Thus it came about that popular opinion generally favoured the enforcement of the Act and without this, success would have been impossible. Public opinion or as it might be termed caste feeling counts for much in the villages and often, it has been so strongly in favour of Prohibition that drinking has involved social ostracism.

Turning now to the details of offences committed during the period of nine months, it is found that the Police have investigated 1,069 cases since the Act came into force. This figure may appear somewhat high to some even when set against the many lakhs of drinkers and thousands of drug takers who existed in pre-Prohibition days; analysis, however, shows that considerably more than half the cases relate to drugs of which most of them relate to small quantities of Ganja (mainly) and Opium for personal consumption. The control of Ganja smuggling presents peculiar difficulties.

Experience has, however, shown that, though in the initial stages, information regarding offenders was somewhat difficult to obtain, the intelligence service is now so well organised that the great majority of cases of liquor offences are now detected. One experienced member of the Police Prohibition staff puts the figure as high as 80 per cent.

POLICE AND PEOPLE CO-OPERATE

Illicit distillation was rife in the District before the Act came into force and it was anticipated in certain quarters that the Police would fail to control this particularly lucrative form of crime. Actually the Police have, with the active and most effective assistance of non-officials, been most successful in dealing with illicit distillation. In almost all cases detected information was received from village officers and private sources. The public have co-operated admirably in putting down this most heinous of all "drink" crimes. In fact, the District Superintendent of Police reports that within a short time, if the same co-operation continues, every illicit distiller will be brought to justice.

Despite the fact that the number of former ganja addicts is very small compared to the number of former drinkers, ganja offences account for more than half of the total number of offences detected and there can be no doubt that the percentage of detection of this class of crime is not so high as of liquor crime. The reasons are obvious. The ganja habit is more difficult to give up and this compact drug can be easily concealed.

The facts that some ganja addicts have given up the drug and that a fairly large number of former addicts have reduced their consumption show that these measures are not without their effect. Ganja smuggling will not, however, be eliminated from the District in the near future. Speaking generally, however, it appears that the activities of the Police combined with the heavy sentences given by the Magistrates are gradually reducing the consumption of Ganja month by month.

ALL-PERVADING ENTHUSIASM

The Prohibition Officer who was appointed to assist the Collector, to give advise to the Police in methods of work and himself to do intelligence work and investigation held his post until 24-6-1938 when the post was abolished, as it was felt that the Police had by then learnt the technique of dealing with liquor and drug crimes.

The District Educational Officer and the Presidents of the District Boards have impressed on the school teachers the necessity for assisting the movement in the villages both by means of propaganda and provision of amusements and particularly by means of propaganda.

Village Prohibition Committees were also formed in every village in the District and have generally exercised in a quiet way, a considerable influence on the situation. The existence of an organisation in every village, having as its object, the successful working of the Act, has checked the activities of potential Law breakers and has stimulated public opinion.

PROPAGANDA.

Many Congress workers were members of the various committees and others have done useful propaganda and some detection work. Figures show that of the cases detected since the beginning of January, Prohibition Committee members were responsible for the detection of 4 per cent Congress workers, 1.6 per cent. Police informants, 37.0 per cent. Village Officers, 11.0 per cent. and the remaining 47.0 per cent. directly by the Police. The measure of assistance rendered by the Prohibition Committees cannot be gauged solely by these figures as a large part of their influence on the movement is exercised by means of propaganda, warnings and by fostering public opinion.

A belt area 10 miles wide was constituted between the Salem and the adjoining Madras Districts. In this area, sales were ordered to be restricted to pre-prohibition figures and transport of liquor was prohibited. Former drinkers in villages bordering on this belt area visited the shops in fairly large numbers though in recent months the number crossing the border has shown signs of decreasing.

The only numerous class of persons adversely affected by the introduction of Prohibition were the tappers. Many of these toddy tappers whose occupation was a comparatively lucrative one, possessed lands which they let on lease. Many of these persons are cultivating these lands and others are finding employment as agricultural labourers.

As it is estimated that about half a crore of rupees was spent on drink and drugs annually in the District in pre-Prohibition days, it is obvious that a good deal of money earned is now available for other purposes.

COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS.

The drink shop provided an escape from the dull and depressing monotony of village life. The labourer was able to forget for a time his worries and his hard lot under the stimulating influence of alcohol. Something has been taken away from classes of the population which have little indeed with which to brighten their lives. It is true that benefits such as more money for food and clothes and domestic peace, followed the closure of the drink shop, but the dull monotony of life remained. Hence a special effort has been made to brighten village life by providing healthy amusements for the evening hours. The following agencies have been employed.

Rural Co-operative Societies sometimes celebrate thrift day once a month arranging music entertainments, Bhajans, village games, etc.* Taluk Prohibition Committee Members have been asked to organise an entertainment in one village a week, and attach a special report on the work done, to their monthly reports to the Collector. Village Prohibition Committees which exist in every village have, as one of their duties, the organisation of entertainments. Village teachers provide entertainments in connection with their schools or with parents' associations. The Police are organising rural recreation in three centres. The entertainments arranged include Bhajan parties, which have greatly increased in popularity, street dramas, songs, katha-kalakshepam, reading of Epics, gramophone recitals and sports and games.

RADIOS AND SPORTS

Radios have just been installed in important centres in the District. The cost of the sets has been borne partly by the Local panchayats and partly by Government, and Government are paying the cost of maintenance. It is hoped to bring the number of centres served by radios up to 20 before long. The radio provides an excellent form of entertainment in the evening, providing both amusement and instruction.

The encouragement given to rural sports and the installation of radio sets has aroused a demand for parks and playgrounds in the larger villages. Already in Velur, Rasipuram and Namagiripet, the Panchayat Boards are providing extensive playgrounds out of their own funds and public subscription. In Attur a part, equipped with a tennis court and a gymnasium and the radio was recently opened.

HOPEFUL REPORTS

During the 9 months under review, a very large number of reports have been received from Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars (who themselves have been receiving reports from Revenue Inspectors and village officers). Police Officers, Forest officers, officers of other Departments and Taluk Prohibition Committee members testifying regularly and repeatedly in almost every case to the beneficial effect of Prohibition on the lives of the former drinkers and their families. A perusal of these numerous reports covering 9 months confirms the view expressed before that Prohibition has proved a real boon to that large class of the population which lives on the border line of want.

The most noticeable effects of Prohibition on the lives of the people in the villages during the nine months are; the absence of street brawls and family squabbles, improvement in the food supply, particularly at the evening meal, increased care for cleanliness and the children's welfare, reduction in indebtedness, and a generally more hopeful outlook.

MEMORY OF DRINK FADING

A Research worker in Economics who visited this District reported of his impressions. He gathered so far back as March that nearly 90 per cent. of the ex-addicts had realised the benefits of Prohibition. He noticed marked improvements in family life and even coolies with some annas left at the end of the day's work and at a loss to know what to do with them.

Prohibition has now almost become a normal feature of District administration. The memory of drink, except close to the borders, is fading, and even the insatiable addict is beginning to find the journey across the border for an occasional carouse, an expensive and unsatisfactory proceeding. Salem has now settled down, after the excitement attending the introduction of this great social experiment. The villagers have, by now, become quite accustomed to the new order of things. Considering the population of the District and the number of former drinkers, it is safe to say that the number of persons who now consume illicit liquor in this District is negligible. Illicit drugs are still coming in, but there are reasonable prospects of considerably reducing smuggling in the future.

The Police deserve special credit. They have achieved much as the result of zeal, hard work and good organisation. All might, however, have been in vain, but for the attitude of the drinkers themselves. It was no small thing to ask 7 1/2 lakhs of people to abandon a habit and fight against a craving

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BRITISH PEOPLE NEED MENTAL SHAKE UP

(Continued from Page 9).

of the Indian people and not some small class of wealthy Indians who are the sycophants of British imperialism to-day. It is not every colony and island that is to-day fully prepared for its own full-self-development, but the objective for all must be the same. Above all things there must be no conception in our minds of dealing with the problem from the point of view of Imperialist justice. There must be no question of giving away colonies or exchanging them, they are not sure to give or exchange. It may take time to complete the full independence of some races, but during that time methods must be devised, either by ourselves alone or in company with an international group of like-minded countries whereby a true trusteeship of such colonial territories is carried out during their minority, with as good protection for them as the Courts of Law in this country provide against fraudulent Trustees in our domestic relations.

Along such just and honourable lines can we transmute an Empire into what will, I hope, become part of a great comity of free nations. A comity, not in the cause of our own wealth or advancement alone, not puffed up with pride that the sun never sets upon their shores, but bound together with the great purposes of justice, liberty and peace, for all nations. On the economic side there is no doubt that enormous advantages might flow to every partner in such a wide group, provided their development was based on the abundance planning of socialism and not upon the scarcity planning of capitalism. But there is too the equally and eventually perhaps even more important aspect of the cultural side of our life.

A TRAGEDY.

The suppressed culture of the great native populations of the Empire is a tragedy in the world to-day. They have a great contribution to make, indeed, I believe a great lead to give to the tired civilisation of Western Europe and the hectic escape mentality of America. Yet while all their energies are absorbed in their own tragic circumstances and their fight for freedom, they have no chance to make this contribution. As free people they could take their place, and I believe it would be a force—most place, in leading our civilisation out of the really tragic conditions into which it is apparently sinking deeper and deeper. We are not afraid of their competition, we want to welcome their collaboration and if they are the better and more virile people, let them take up the leadership of the world. For one thing is certain they cannot and could not make a more desperate mess of affairs than the Western European nations have made, during the last century.

LESSON OF SOVIET GOVT.

If peace is our goal, we must set out to change the British Empire into something good, great and dynamic for peace. Rather than let it disintegrate and dissolve into innumerable pieces, each competing and striving with other nations in the old manner of Capitalist and Imperialist competition, let us try to play our part in changing it into a strong and vital comity of Nations struggling together to build a new and saner civilisation, so that the peoples of all lands may enjoy the freedom, peace and justice which is equally their own birthright. There is in this matter a lesson to be learnt from the way in which the Soviet Government have dealt with that was once the vast Continental Empire of the Tsars. They have not sacrificed the economic advantage of a great planned economy, the wealthier parts have helped and assisted the less wealthy to develop. Nor have they sacrificed, indeed they have vastly increased, the cultural contributions which each of the over 100 races within their borders can make to civilisation. I do not suggest that the British Empire can be changed into B.S.S.R., the British Socialist Soviet Republics, but I do suggest that we can develop upon the lines of a closely linked group of nations planning their economic life for the good of the free peoples of the world and forming a bulwark for the defence of liberty and freedom for the workers of the world.

Such a group of countries associated with the Soviet Republics, a free France and an enfranchised French Empire would indeed become a unit of such power and size in the world that it could effectively protect the liberties not only of its own peoples but of other peoples as well.

Its strength and power would arise from the common purpose of a great aggregation of free peoples. The internal dissensions of imperialism and capitalism which create weakness and violence would be vanished, and a new era would be opened up for the world. This may be some utopian picture far off in the distant future, but we, in our generation must plan for the future and not as capitalism for the opportunist chances of a few months or years.

INDIA MOVING RAPIDLY.

Great changes are afoot in the world, those changes may come sooner than some of us expect. India to-day is moving rapidly towards her freedom, we wish her God-speed in her journey. May she soon be strong and free to struggle side by side with the people of this country to attain our common objectives of Peace and Freedom.

I beg you in your deliberations to remember your responsibility for the past, the present but above all for the future.

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WORLD OF SPORT HOME AND ABROAD

Manavadar State Hockey Team Win Second "Test" In New Zealand

(BY LOOKER-ON)

It is extremely gratifying to learn that the Manavadar State Hockey Team which is now touring New Zealand has won the second test also by the substantial margin of 4 goals to nil. The scores were Shahabuddin (2) Sultan Khan and Ahmed Khan (1). High praise is due to the tourists for the magnificent way they have held aloft the banner of their country. Upto this time they have had a triumphant march all over the visiting land, and there is little doubt that they will return to India with a glorious record of successes behind them in the "Tests" may have shown better results than the 1935 team which won the second battle by the narrow margin of three gaols to two. It is likely that the ground and atmospheric conditions are much better now than they were when the I. H. F. team visited that country. In any case it shows that Indian Hockey is still as high as ever. I heartily congratulate the tourists on their splendid successes.

"BON VOYAGE" CALCUTTA FOOTBALLERS!

The I. F. A. football team for Australia has left for Colombo—five players short. The latter contingent belong to the Mahomedan sporting who were still struggling with the East Yorkshire Regiment in the final round of the I. F. A. Shield. They have drawn twice already. So evenly matched they are that it is very difficult to say when they will be able to arrive at a definite conclusion. Meanwhile the time for the departure of the team arrived and there was no other alternative for the I. F. A. than to dispatch the available men and three of the substitutes. It is also reported from Calcutta that the five Mahomedan players mentioned above will be sent next week. This will involve the I. F. A into a good deal of extra expense. But it is proposed to meet some by donations. One may question the wisdom of sending too many players, as it may create unnecessary trouble and unpleasantness among them—'vide' the instance of Vizzy's team in England. Let us hope that it will not be repeated and the I. F. A. team will return home with an excellent record and happy recollections of the tour.

The unsatisfactory results of the recent test matches between England and Australia have set the cricket rules of England furiously to think. It was agreed ona all hands that the time-limit of four days was short to bring about a decisive result, given fair weather conditions on all days. Everyone wishes that chances should be given to the better team to win the rubber fairly and squarely. Extension of the time-limit to five days is therefore an imperative necessity. But are we sure that even this will meet the case? Players are becoming steadier and stodgier than ever before. And with the extension of time they play still more cautiously, with the same result as before. The best thing would be to play to a finish as they do in Australia. The county matches come in the way. But if England places more importance on the "Tests" with Australia the M. C. C. should persuade the counties to agree to such a proposal. Conservative as England is it will, however, take a long time before she accepts the inevitable.

It is reported from Calcutta that efforts are being made by the Calcutta South Club who have been responsible for bringing out several foreign tennis teams of this country, to arrange for he visit of an American Tennis team next cold weather. It is stated that Donald Budge the world champion is not likely to come. But some of America's "younger and most promising players have expressed their willingness to accept the invitation. The name of these younger and most promising players" have not been announced. Therefore we are unable to say whether they will be able to rouse the interest and enthusiasm of the tennis-fans of this country. But is it really necessary that we should have a foreign team in our midst every year—especially at such a great expense? General opinion in the country as against it. Several provincial Associations and important centres have refused to entertain some of the previous tourists Bombay and Calcutta are perhaps the only cities who may welcome such visits just for the sake of an entertainment. But it has been found these visits are of doubtful value both to our players and to our country. If anything they drain away the wealth of our poverty-stricken land. Consequently they should as infrequent and as imposing as possible.

DURATION OF FIFTH TEST

There is some doubt in the local cricket circles about the duration of the fifth Test match to be played at the Oval from August 20. I cannot do better than quote Wisden's about it. It says, "A new conditional arrangement with regard to the Fifth Test match between England and Australia in 1938 was decided upon by the Board of Control at their meeting on November 16, 1937. The proviso was that if after the conclusion of the Fourth Test Match the difference in matches won is not greater than one, the Fifth Test match shall be played to a finish (previously the last Test was played to a finish if after the Fourth game neither side had won two matches or if the result were equal).

I.F.A. SHIELD FOR EAST YORKS

Stars were against the Mahomedan Sporting in the second replay of the I.F.A. Shield final when they lost to the East Yorkshire Regiment by two goals to nil. The ground was in a sodden and slippery state which suited the soldiers more than the Indians. Then the supervision of the game was rather faulty. The Mahomedans were really unfortunate in having the referees mis takes falling against them. He awarded a penalty against them when Jumma Khan brought down unintentionally the centre-forward of the East Yorks. But when a similar incident occurred at the other end he overlooked it! Neverthless it is stated that the Infantrymen played much better football than their opponents and thoroughly deserved to win. This is their second victory in three years, the first was in 1936. It is a pity they are not coming to Bombay for the Rovers.

B.P.A.O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP

Result Of Friday's Matches

The following are the results of the matches played in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships, at the Hindu Gymkhana, on Friday evening:—

J.A. D'Souza beat M. L. Chaudhuri (15—6), (15—4).

B.I. Jacob beat D.P. Godbole (15—5), (15—6).

V.N. Mehta beat S. A. Seth (15—1), (15—8).

Julius Nazareth W.O.S. Heptulla.

S.M. Muzumdar W.O. G. Karekattee.

P.K. Sagar W.O. 'B' Player.

V.C. Raiker beat Vinod V. Saraiya (15—0), (15—2).

Gopal Chandran beat K. S. Shete (15—6), (15—13).

K.R. Lotvalla beat S.K. Phansalkar (15—1), (15—0).

Amrit beat Shantilal Himatlal (15—12), (16—18), (15—10).

Bal Waradkar beat A. Dyer (10—15), (15—6), (15—8).

J.J. Javeri beat K.C. Shah (15—7), 8—15), (15—6).

FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY.

P.J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT At 5 p. m. (S. T.).

Miss Oke v. Miss Vacha, followed by at 5-20 p.m. (S.T.) V. C. Raiker v. J. D'Souza; followed by at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) Gopal Chandran v. K.R. Lotvalla, followed by at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Shivdasani v. Mrs. Tara Amerchand; followed by at 6-20 p.m. (S.T.) Miss P.A. De Lima v. Miss 'A'; followed by at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) Miss Kusum Varde v. Mrs. D. D'Souza; followed by at 7 p.m. (S. T.) N. D. Shroff and Vithal Mehta v. C.S. Shete and A.V. Ullal; followed by at 7-20 p.m. (S.T.) B.D. Dhalla v. J.J. Javeri; followed by at 7-40 p.m. (S.T.) C. Gomes v. Melville D'Souza; followed by at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Amritrao v. L. R. Agaskar; and S.M. Muzumdar v. P. K. Sagar.

Manavadar Team Go On Winning In New Zealand

LATIF IN DEADLY FORM: DISPLAY OF EXCELLENT TEAM WORK

INVERCARGILL (NEW ZEALAND) (By Air Mail.)

The Manavadar State Hockey team, who are touring New Zealand, beat Southland at Hugby Park by 8 goals to nil. The match was played in bright sunshine, and there was no wind. After a hard frost in the night the ground was greasy on top. The Indians were fast on attack; had wonderful control of the ball, and almost uncanny anticipation, for time after time they caught the ball in mid air on their sticks and deflected it to one of their own players. They played as a team, and no member stuck selfishly to the ball. They exploited the back pass, and even sold a dummy, as a variant to the play.

The way they controlled the ball was more like juggling than hockey, and the crowd called to Fernandez to repeat a movement after he had weaved his way down the wing with the ball dancing in the air on the end of his stick. Though they usually used the flick shot, the Indians showed that they could put power behind their shots when necessary.

LATIF'S 6 GOALS.

Abdul Latif had a field day, scoring 6 of the total of 8 goals. The right-inner was well supported by Shahabuddin on the wing, and the pair were responsible for a good deal of the attacking movements. Feroz Khan and Ahmed Khan also scored for the Indians.

The Southland team fought a losing fight all the way through, but never let up, though they were hemmed in their own territory for much of the game. N. Poole was frequently applauded for his many fine saves, and he deserved it, for his goal-keeping was outstanding. Barraclough and Lithgoe were the hardworked pair on the field, and to them much of the credit of keeping the score down is due. Both these full-backs tried to turn the tide in favour of Southland by rushing through to half-way, but the opposition was too strong. The Southland forward-line never got properly settled, though each member showed up briefly in several rushes which promised well, but faded away before really becoming dangerous.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The superior stickwork, ball-control and positional play of the Indians prevailed against Otago when the Indians beat them by 5 goals to 1.

The home side presented good defence, which for the greater part of the play kept the Indians in check, and on many occasions, more especially in the first half. Otago set up good movements, which only the efficiency of the Indians managed to defeat, Gurnarain Singh and S. M. Hussain being prominent in this connection.

The Indians forced a hard pace, but Otago did not tire, and gave of their best until the final whistle.

The ground was rather heavy, and this led Otago into some fruitless hard hitting. Densem scored for Otago, with a good rising shot. Abdul Latif scored 3 goals for the Indians, his goal shooting being of a high standard. Gurnarain Singh and Fernandes also scored for the visitors.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Financial Position Sound

The Director of Information, Bombay writes::—

The rectification and reorganisation of the co-operative movement has been engaging the attention of Government for some time As a result of this, the position of District Central Co-operative Banks was examined, and it has been found necessary to issue orders for the winding up of the Nasik and Kaira District Central Banks. Both these Banks had been in a moribund condition for several years and were the only District Central Banks which have been classified as C. It was found that these Banks were unable to perform properly the functions of a financing agency. Because of their weak financial position, they had to charge unduly high rates on loans to societies, which, in their turn, could not give relief to their members.

Further, in most cases, these banks were unable to advance fresh finance to societies in their areas, and so the work of most societies was at a standstill. The Nasik Bank has been placed in C class almost continuously for the last seven years and the Kaira Bank is also in C class. Even as early as in 1930, the financial position of these Banks had considerably deteriorated. All possible assistance was given by the Department to rehabilitate their position, but these efforts have been largely unsuccessful. Continued depression has further aggravated the situation. It was, therefore, considered advisable to take these Banks into liquidation as a necessary preliminary to the reconstruction of the movement in these districts.

FINANCE SOUND.

Government have ' 'inter-alia" examined the financial position of all other financing agencies in the Province (Provincial Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Banks) and are satisfied that the position of all these Banks is sound. They have got ample fluid resources and their financial position with respect to their owned capital and reserves is sufficiently strong to enable them to pull up the weak societies and to provide at a reasonable rate all necessary finance to societies in their charge.

While, therefore, Government regret that it should have been found necessary to take two Banks into liquidation, they are fully satisfied —and all people interested in the co-operative movement will be glad to learn—that the position of the other Banks is sound. Government will take all necessary steps to see that these other institutions continue to maintain their present satisfactory position.

"VACHAN" TO SURPASS PREVIOUS FILMS

(Continued From Page 10.)

M. Nazir and Pathawalla whose names are already very familiar to Indian Screen fans. Set designing, on a lavish and artistic scale by a noted artist, will be an attractive feature of the picture "Vachan", while Sjt. Agajani Kashmiree, the young promising Play-wright, is the author of the screen-story. Specially composed rare type of delightful songs with best musical effects, is one of the note-worthy features of "Vachan".

"Robin Hood" Night At The Taj.

By arrangement with Warner Brothers First National Pictures and the Regal Theatre, the Management of the Taj Mahal Hotel will hold a "Robin Hood Night" on Friday the 12th instant after dinner. This will be in the way of a contest. The public is invited to come in costumes similar to those worn by any of the main characters such as Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Sir Guy of Guisborne, Prince John, King Richard, Will Scarlet, Little John, Friar Tuck, Much the Miller's son, the High Sherrif of Nottingham, Bishop of Black Cannon, Bess etc. of "The Adventures Of Robin Hood" now showing at the Regal.

One lady and gentleman impersonating any of the characters will be picked winners and awarded prizes. Besides, those in any of these costumes will be admitted free to the Taj Ball room.

Messrs Express Block and Max Factor Studio have kindly come forward in offering the two prizes.

Recreation Ground At Lal Baug

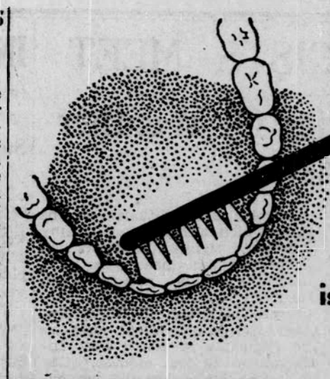
The Secretary, Bombay Tenants' Central Committee has received the following from the Estate and Land Manager of Bombay Municipality on the subject of "Provision of recreation grounds at Lalbaug and Bhuleshwar Tank reclaimed site":—

"With reference to your letter dated 27-11-37 addressed to the Mayor, I have the honour to inform you under the directions of the Corporation that the plot of land situated at Lalbaug has already been reserved for the purposes of a recreation ground, which will be laid out so soon as the buildings on the surrounding plots are completed.

As regards the restrictions imposed in respect of the recreation ground at Babula Tank forbidding rough games such as Hockey, Cricket, they were found necessary in the interest of the playing children, the ground being small in area.

As regards the Bhuleshwar Tank reclaimed site, the same does not belong to the Municipality and hence no action can be taken by the Municipality."

Captain St. John, Under-Secretary to Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General W. I. States Agency performed the opening ceremony of a specious "Waiting Hall and Bathing Ghat" named "Ambabai Visamo," built by Mr. Chunilal Nagji Vora, a well-known citizen of this place for the use of the Hindu Ladies.



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METEOROLOGISTS MEET

Discuss Difficulties Of Weather Forecast

POONA. (By Mail.)

Prediction of weather was the subject of an interesting symposium held at the Meteorological Office, Poona, under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences of India, when the institute's monthly meeting was held.

Eminent meteorologists from all parts of India, including Prof M. N. Saha, F.R.S., president of the institute, Prof. Agharkar, its Secretary, both from Calcutta, Prof. Wheeler, Prof. Paranjpe and Prof. Taylor from Bombay, Dr. Bhaskaran Sastri from Hyderabad (Deccan), Mr. Seshachar from Bangalore and Dr. S. C. Roy from Rangoon, attended the meeting.

"The prediction of weather has been the ambition of mankind from the earliest times and there were a class of Brahmins in India who were supposed to be capable of bringing down rains," said Prof. Saha, president of the institute, opening the symposium. Prof Saha added that Admiral Abercrombie was the first to introduce synoptic chart for prediction of weather. India also had practised prediction of the weather for many years from the time of Blandford and Eliot. Since then many new methods in the art of weather prediction had been introduced.

DIFFICULTIES OF FORECAST.

Dr. Normand reviewed the complexities of the problem which the meteorologists had to face. He said that they were required to forecast storms or disturbed weather over seas and land, rainfall, fog, mist, the clouds, their height and details about winds aloft within the brief interval of an hour or so.

Dr. Normand proceeded to explain the various methods pursued for the purpose, and pointed out that quickest method was to visualise the different air masses in operation, and what effect one may expect as a result of their interaction. He reminded the audience of the remark made by Sir Gilbert Walker several years ago that while the forecasting effort of a charlatan was judged by his occasional successes, it was the occasional failure of a Government department which was most remembered.

Dr. Savur stated that the Indian Meteorological department was the only weather service in the world that had been attempting the seasonal foreshadowing from as long back as 1886. While the earlier efforts involved personal bias, Sir Gilbert Walter in 1909 had made them impersonal by using statistical relationships.

He pointed out that despite vigorous search for previous meteorological conditions over the world which affected Indian rains, only a few significant factors had so far been obtained, the most important of which was the South American pressure. These factors enabled them to foreshadow rains over large regions such as the Peninsula or North-West India for two or four months, within certain limits, but did not enable them to get detailed distribution

GERMAN METHOD.

Mr. Basu discussed certain methods which are now being tried in Germany and Russia for issuing forecasts for 10 day periods and indicated that the German method deserved careful consideration, to see if it could be applied to Indian conditions.

Dr. Sen explained how different air masses are identified on weather charts. These were broadly speaking of two classes, the oceanic and continental, but it was possible to divide them into several sub-classes. Their interaction gave rise to interesting weather situations.

Dr. Pramanik explained application of air mass analysis to the problem of the forecasting of nor'westers in Bengal.

UPPER AIR DATA.

Dr. Ramanathan gave a brief review of the development of upper air work in India and explained how the data helped the issue of forecasts relating to conditions in the ground and the upper air. They provided the basic information regarding the climatology of the upper air and helped intensive studies of the structure of atmospheric disturbances.

The use made of the upper air data in forecasting work was explained in greater detail by Dr. Pramanik.

Rainfall due to the winter disturbances and the associated upper air temperatures over Agra formed the subject of an interesting communication by Mr. Venketeswaran.

A paper on the role of the latent instability in the atmosphere in the development of thunderstorms, duststorms, etc., was read by Dr. Ananthakrishnan in the absence or its author, Dr. Sur.

Mr. Krishna Rao discussed the problems which arose in weather forecasting for aviation which can be classified into three categories: regional, route and local.

The session concluded with a paper on kinematical methods on weather forecasting by Dr. Banerji.

In winding up the discussion, Dr. Normand referred to the future of weather forecasting. He said that it seemed doubtful whether the statistical methods applied to surface data would result in any appreciable improvement of seasonal forecasting.

IN LAND OF HEAD-HUNTERS

Survey Of India Activities: Geodetic Operations

SIMLA (By Mail).

"From this hill the detachment were spectators at a distance of a head-hunting raid in the Namphuk Valley, in which 37 heads were reported to have been taken."

This extract is taken 'not' from any book of adventure, but from an annual publication of the Survey of India, namely, its Geodetic Report for 1937, just published.

The place of occurrence is what may well be described as the 'no man's land' on the borders between Assam and Burma, where the quest for scientific data had taken a party of the Survey of India.

WHAT GEODESY MEANS

Literally meaning "dividing the earth" the word "geodesy" is applied to the process of providing, as the basis of all surveys and mapping, an accurate framework of stations whose latitudes, longitudes and heights have been determined. It has happened, by chance, that the processes of geodesy also provide data for the study of the constitution of the earth's crust below the comparatively shallow level which can be studied by the geologist. The geophysical aspect of geodesy has therefore acquired importance comparable with that of its original purpose.

With its headquarters at Dehra Dun, the Geodetic Branch of the Survey of India carries on field work in all parts of India and Burma.

THROUGH UNCHARTED REGIONS

Triangulation observations, started during the preceding year, took the party into uncharted regions in the Naga Hills.

From the high and densely forested Sangpan Range in Naga tribal territory the line of observation was taken southwards over low-lying swamps south of the Tanai Hka to the Kachin highlands of the Irriwaddy-Chindwin divide. These highlands form a wooded plateau between 3,000 and 6,000 feet high.

FAMOUS JADE MINES

In them are located the famous Uyu Jade Mines, which were re-opened this year and attracted numbers of Chinese prospectors from Yunnan.

South of the Jade Mines the tableland breaks up into wide valleys and ranges of hills. The valleys contain many Shan villages, around the great Indawgyi Lake.

The lowest station of observation was established in desolate and densely wooded country on the edge of the Laisai Tract and Singkaling Hkamti State, in the Chindwin Valley.

Low clouds and mist seem to remain in the Hukawng and Taro Valleys throughout the cold weather, and observations had to be completed under difficult conditions.

The march southwards in the uninhabited and densely forested Taro Valley was made along a path made a year or two for another expedition.

For the telescopic observation to hills 30 to 60 miles distant 'Argand' lamps with 15-inch parabolic reflectors were used at all stations.

HAS BALUCHISTAN RISEN?

Another activity of the Geodetic Branch of the Survey of India is the process of levelling for the determination of heights. Levelling operations in Sind and Baluchistan suggest that between Sukkur and Sibi there has been an apparent sinkage of up to about 8 inches. This sinkage may not have been real, as levelling in this type of country has proved inaccurate in the past. But a little north-west of Sibi there has been a sudden rise of 1-1|2 ft. and the position of the change exactly at the outer edge of the hills suggests that it may be real.

Investigations were continued further and the conclusion reached that a belt about 10 mile wide at the bottom end of the Bolan pass has very probably risen 1-1|2 feet since 1913-14; that from Bibi Nani onwards the general level is unchanged, but that changes of 6 inches may have occurred; and that at Quetta itself the Murree brewery rock-cut bench-mark has probably risen 1 foot relative to the other bench-marks.

TIDE PREDICTIONS

An important part of the activities of the Geodetic Branch is the prediction of tides. Predictions were made for 41 ports in the Indian Ocean. Registrations with automatic gauges were continued by the Port authorities at Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Vizagapatam Dubiat, Calcutta and Rangoon. Daylight observations on tide-poles were also continued at Bhavnagar, Chittagong and Akyab. The Tide-tables for the Indian ocean and for Bombay, the Hooghly River and the Rangoon River were prepared as usual and published in advance. Advance predictions for 1938 also for a number of ports were sent in October-December 1936, on the usual exchange basis, to the Hydrographic Departments in England, the United States and Japan for inclusion in their tide-tables.

Observations of the intensity of gravity—one of the more purely scientific branches of geodesy—were made at 47 stations, of which 26 were in Assam, 17 in Bengal, 3 in Bihar and one in the United Provinces.

Why American Officials For Indian Art-Centre?

UDAY SHANKAR'S EXPLANATION

Before leaving for Calcutta with Miss Phyllis Hurst, secretary, and Mr. A. E. Panning, administrator of the proposed all-India Centre of cultural dance and music, Uday Shankar explained to a representative of the Associated Press that the actual establishment of the Centre would take some time and that his immediate programme would be concerned with the selection of a suitable site for which he would shortly start on a tour of the country.

Incidentally, he revealed that during his stay in Calcutta he proposed to meet the head of a prominent film company with which he hoped to establish a business connection in the near future.

Questioned as to the reasons which had prompted him to select two Americans as the principal officials of the Centre, Uday Shankar explained that his main object in taking this course was to ensure a proper and efficient organization of the administrative side of the Centre. On this depended, to a large extent, the successful working of the Centre which had to be planned on a comprehensive scale so as to develop it into a really great institution that would attract international interest and attention.

For this purpose, he said, it was essential that the principal executives of the Centre should be persons who had considerable experience of administrative work and had also a living contact with the present movements and tendencies in the world of art. Both Miss Hurst, the secretary, and Mr. Panning, the Administrator had these most essential qualifications

Miss Hurst had been till recently connected with the Theatre Studio at Dartington Hall (South Devonshire), an institution which been doing good work in England in the field of the Theatre, Dance, Music and Drama. Her work in this capacity had given her the benefit of close association with Michael Chekov, the noted Russian actor, director and teacher, who was formerly connected with the Moscow Art Theatre and is now reckoned among the prominent personalities in the Theatre-world of to-day.

Mr. Panning was also a valuable acquisition to the Centre. He was, for some time, the Director of the Fine Arts Department of an important American University. Besides this, he had considerable experience of planning and equipping colleges, universities and other public institutions and their working in America, and his work had been officially recognised by distinguished personages in that country including an ex-President of the United States. His services had also been sought by the Irish Government, but he had to decline the offer as he had other engagements to fulfil in America.

Uday Shankar was confident that the acquisition of two such capable persons on the executive staff of the Centre augured well for the future of the Institution —A.P.

LESSON TO INDIAN WORKING CLASS

Purshottam Tricumdas On Labour Conditions In Europe

A public reception was given to Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, who returned to India last week after a European tour, at a crowded public meeting of the working class held under the auspices of the Currey Road Centre Committee of the Bombay Bhadekari Sangh. Mr. V. B. Varaskar presided.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas spoke at length about what he saw during his tour and drew a graphic picture of the excellent labour conditions in Sweden where workers enjoyed rare privileges and earned more than in any other country. He also referred to the labour organisation in France where there was a Workers' University. Over 2,000 workers attended the classes every night. The course was a very advanced one and included politics, economics and international affairs.

He also described the Spanish Civil War and the Japanese invasion of China. He said that he wanted to visit Spain, but was refused the necessary visa. Moscow also refused to grant him the necessary permit to visit the Soviet Union. He had, however, opportunities of studying labour conditions in the other countries of the continent and the lesson that he brought to the Indian working class was that without strong organisation they could not improve their conditions. He stressed the need to strengthen their unions and form chawl committees.

Mr. Varaskar in winding up also called on the workers to strengthen their organisations and fight for their rights.

MERITS OF WARDHA SCHEME

Will Re-Orient The Orient, Says Kashmera Singh

"Western minds with many an inherent political and commercial bias cannot do justice to our culture," said Mr. Kashmera Singh, M.A., Principal of the Khalsa College, Bombay, in the course of the inaugural address, delivered by him in the South Indian High School, Matunga, Mr. M. Sundaram presiding.

Criticising the present system of education as lacking in co-ordination between thinking and doing and as one that has done incalculable harm to our ancient culture, the lecturer praised the Wardha Scheme as a genuine panacea to reorient the Orient and to educate through purposeful creative activity. He concluded that true education should civilise and transmute the incipient brute in us, impregnate life with deeper values and give an altruistic turn to our minds and should no longer aim at passive awareness of dead facts conveyed through a foreign medium, but will actively strive towards shaping a glorious future rooted in the wisdom of the past and filled with a radiant hope and joy.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. P. V. Parameswaram the meeting terminated.

LABOURERS TAKEN TO BURMA

Bihar Assembly Questions

PATNA, Aug. 2

Replying to a question in the Bihar Assembly to-day Mr. Krishnaballabh Sahay said that a number of kisans and landless labourers from Shahabad were taken to Burma to inhabit the wild plot of Zeyawadi Grant in the district of Tangoo by the proprietor of the Grant by executing an agreement in the Buxar Court regarding the conditions of labourers. He denied that the terms of agreement were being violated and that the settlers were "being harassed by the proprietor." On receipt of a letter from the President of the Shahabad District Kisan Sabha the Government of Bihar referred the matter to the Government of Burma for favourably considering the grievances of the tenants settled in Zeyawadi and the Government of Burma instituted an enquiry through a Commission.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY RATES

G. I. P. Officials Confer With Akola Merchants

AKOLA, (By Mail.)

The question of a general reduction in railway rates on various commodities was discussed at a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway officials and local merchants held here at the office of the Berar Chamber of Commerce.

The Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, and the Divisional Traffic Manager were among those present.

It is expected that a definite shape to the question of reduction of railway rates on commodities may be given by the railway authorities by the end of September next.

The railway authorities have decided to construct an outward goods shed at the Akola railway station at an early date.

The Traffic Manager also agreed to reduce the railway fare from Akola to Khamgaon, and issue return tickets from Akola to Nasrur at Rs. 4.—United Press.

VIOLENCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

PATNA, (By Mail.)

"Do you believe in the creed of truth or non-violence as the guiding principle of Congress activities?" This question forms one of the 33 comprising the questionnaire issued by the 'Violence Enquiry Committee' of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to unsuccessful candidates contesting the recent elections to Congress Committees which were marked by disturbances at various places.

Other questions state: "Have you studied the observations made by Mahatmaji from time to time with regard to the application of Truth to Congress activities? If so have you followed them in practice? Please give concrete example, if possible. What do you understand by non-violence. Are there any corrupt practices in Congress selections? If so how did you try to combat them? What is your attitude towards the due fulfilment of contracts made by tenants or their predecessors with their landlords. Can you give any instance in which those holding power in the Congress have been guilty of favouritism, jobbery or dishonesty in making the selection of candidates. Can you give any instance of Congressmen in power who have used their positions to gain any personal advantage or have been influenced by considerations of personal or sectarian gain in dealing with disputes. Has there been to your knowledge any widespread departure from truth and non-violence in the Congress? Can you give any facts within your knowledge showing such departure (apart from what happened at the elections) what according to you are the causes and what would you suggest as the remedy:—A. P.

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Apprenticeship Schemes In India

Effect On Economic Development: Bombay Experiment

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The Department of Industries in Bombay has drawn up recently an interesting apprenticeship scheme already in force in Bombay and Ahmedabad whose progress is being watched with interest.

The purpose of this scheme is to meet the urgent demand for highly skilled and specialised labour in some branches of industry by providing for practical and theoretical training on strictly methodical and rational lines in the course of five years' apprenticeship. The apprenticeship is served in the workshops of the undertakings, and is supplemented through the five years by technical training outside the undertaking.

The principal branches of industry in which apprenticeship training is at present available are: mechanical and related trades, electrical and related trades, spinning, weaving, and dyeing in textile mills, printing and book-binding, etc.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE

The Department of Industries is responsible for the administration of the scheme. The Director of Industry is assisted in such matters by an Advisory Committee on which he sits as a Chairman and which consists of: A representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association, a representative of the Bombay engineering industry, a representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, three experts, one of whom is the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Deputy Director of Industries.

Candidates for apprenticeship must have completed the pre-Matriculation class and not be under 16 or over 20 years of age, and are required to sit for an examination in general education and to supply evidence of physical fitness and good moral character.

The final selection is made by the Advisory Committee after a personal interview of those who have taken the entrance examination.

APPRENTICESHIP TERMS.

The terms of apprenticeship are set out in writing in a detailed indenture bond, one of whose clauses provides that apprentices shall, after their period of training is over, so far as possible be absorbed as regular employees by the industrial establishment concerned.

Provision is made in the scheme for interim examinations which will permit of ascertaining the progress made by apprentices, and for a final examination. Employers are required to furnish the Department of Industries and the Technical Institute responsible for the theoretical training with monthly reports on apprentices.

The number of candidates admitted in any one year to apprenticeship under the scheme depends on the opportunities they will have of obtaining employment as skilled workers in their respective branches of industry when the period of apprenticeship is over.

KARNATAK'S PLEA FOR TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Unfortunate That Kannad Graduate Teachers Have No Training College, Says Warty

Mr. K. G. Warty the Head Master of the Gokak High School and a Fellow of the Bombay University representing the Head Masters of High Schools in the Karnatak Division has addressed a letter to the Hon'ble Minister of Education suggesting that the proposed Teachers College at Poona should be started in the Karnatak for the benefit of Kannad knowing graduate teachers. In the course of the letter Mr. Warty says:

"At the time of presenting the annual budget in March last, it was announced on behalf of the Government of Bombay that the Government intended to revive the Deccan College and start postgraduate research work in arts, literature and science and a college for the training of teachers leading to the degree of bachelor of teaching. Teachers all over the presidency are glad that there will be one more college for training of graduate teachers in the presidency. But at the same time the teachers on this side of the presidency feel that the claim of the Karnatak to have a Secondary training college with facilities to give practice lessons in Kannad has been overlooked by the Government.

BELGAUM, MOST SUITABLE PLACE.

The Deccan College institution at Poona is mainly intended to provide facilities for research work and post graduate instruction. I believe, and many agree with me, that it would be in the fitness of things, if the work at the college is concentrated on research workers in educational psychology and on those who are preparing for the degree of Master of Education. Let the college for the lower of B.T. be established some where in Karnatak, so that the training facilities for teachers may be availed of by those graduate teachers whose regional language is Kannad.

Let me also take this opportunity of suggesting that Belgaum would be most suitable place for the location of this college. Belgaum has both Kannad and Marathi as the regional languages and can provide facilities to give lessons in both the languages.

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WATERBURY'S COMPOUND

INDIAN FRONTIER BOMBING

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—I hesitate to occupy more of your space, but as Commodore Chamier considers his letter was "misread" it is necessary to point out that "military operations," the term he used in connection with "great loss of male life," includes all or any form of hostile action. If he meant "ground operations," as opposed to bombing, he should have said so.

He tells us that it is "almost impossible to achieve any appreciable damage" with bombs on the North-West Frontier. If so, how can this ineffectual bombing intimidate the "savage freebooters" (the turbulent and warlike tribesmen whom he described)? Are they as timid as they are "savage"? With his naive assurances that bombing is more humane than ground operations to the attackers no one will disagree who watched Flemish villages and London streets being bombed. Indiscriminate violence can never be humane for those who are attacked, since any bomb may hit a mosque or a hovel, a maternity home or a school.

The whole cost of these operations, including the bombing (effectual or ineffectual), has to be forcibly extracted from a people who, Mr. Kumar Ghose tells us, are so poverty-stricken that 90 per cent. are seriously underfed and consequently so weak that they are swept away, literally by the million, by malaria, plague, and many other diseases.

It is impossible to persuade the United States or other countries of our sincerity as long as we pursue our present methods. As London presents 400 square miles of target to the King's (potential) enemies, the advocacy by an English officer of bombing mixed populations—with or without warning—is, to say the least, to be deprecated.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR OSBURN.

Oxford, July 23.

DEFENCE OF INDIAN FRONTIER BOMBING

Mr. J. A. Chamber, Secretary-General Air League of the British Empire, wrote, in mail week, to "Manchester Guardian."

I do not know how intimate a knowledge your correspondent Arthur Osburn once had of the Indian Frontier, but I can assure him that his picture is very wide of the mark to-day.

The word "village," conjures up in his mind the grey-roofed cottages nestling around the little mosque. More normally it is an area with tiny scattered houses perched here and there on some rare level rock. The crops are not fields of waving corn ripe for burning, but tiny patches of terraced fields. "The lowing herd winds slowly over the lea" is an English picture, and may be destroyed wholesale by the bomb of his imagination. The cattle scattered like goats over a hillside are the poorest of targets.

Certainly sick and feeble will suffer, but they suffer far less than they do from the great loss of male life resulting from military operations. They suffer less than the villagers who have been raided by their savage freebooting males.

We are not using an Air Force to extend an Empire, but to keep in reasonable order tribes for which we have international responsibility. How can we sit behind a barbed-wire fence, see the tribes pursuing the turbulent raids into Afghanistan, and answer that country's outraged demands that we should keep some sort of order on the border?

If only all your correspondents who criticise the work of the R. A. F. in India could spend six months upon the frontier watching that work, seeing what they can of the terrain, talking with the tribesmen over whom they sentimentalise, and thus acquaint themselves with the problem and the alternatives, they would be of far greater service to their country."

"Tulsi Day" In Indore

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Samiti 'Tulsi Day', the death anniversary of the Great Hindu poet and author of 'Ramcharitmanas', was celebrated this year enthusiastically for a week.

Sjt. Makhan Lal Chaturvedi of Khandwa presided over the Poet's Gathering on Monday which was participated in by several local poets.

Sjt. Chaturvedi also presided over the Tulsi Day Celebration in Holkar College on Tuesday.

A farewell address was presented to Seth Wali Mohammed on the 27th July by the cotton merchants and brokers of Indore. Rai Bahadur Bhandari presided. Seth Wali Mohammed worked as the Manager of Kalyanmal Mills for the last sixteen years and resigned on the 31st July.

BUDDHIST MONUMENTS AT NAGARJUNAKONDA

Museum To Be Established To House Magnificent Collection Of Bas-reliefs And Other Relics Of By-gone Age

Construction is nearing completion of a museum sanctioned by the Government of India at Nagarjunakonda in Madras Presidency, which will house the remarkable series of reliefs found at the place, as a result of excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India. A number of monasteries, temples, stupas, inscriptions, coins and a large collection of magnificent bas-reliefs of the Amaravati School have been discovered.

Situated on the right bank of the Krishna river, in Palnad Taluk of the Guntur District in the Madras Presidency, this ancient Buddhist site is known as Nagarjunakonda or Nagarjuna's Hill and bears the name of the great Buddhist savant, who was amongst the earliest of the teachers of the Mahayana cult of Buddhism, still in vogue in Tibet.

NAGARJUNA'S HILL.

According to Tibetan tradition, Sri Parvata is the name of the place where the great philosopher spent the latter part of his life. The inscriptions found at the site also show that the ancient name of this locality was Sri Parvata, so that its identification is complete.

From the inscriptions discovered at the place it appears that most of the monuments at Nagarjunakonda were set up by certain royal ladies of the Southern Ikhaku dynasty, which ruled in the Andhra country in the second and third centuries A. D. Some of the temples and monasteries were dedicated to the fraternities of Ceylonese monks residing at the place, a fact which shows that in the early centuries of the Christian era there was considerable intercourse between the Buddhists of Ceylon and those of the Andhra country.

RELIC OF THE GREAT MASTER.

Inscriptions belonging to the Great Stupa at Nagarjunakonda record that this monument had been consecrated by the deposit of a relic (dhatu) of the Buddha himself. This relic was discovered in a tiny round gold box, together with a few gold flowers, pearls, garnets and rock-crystal beads. It has since been handed over by the Government of India to the Maha Bodhi Society for enshrinement in the Mulagandhakuti Vihara at Sarnath, near Benares.

Some of the smaller stupas were ornamented with carved marble slabs, of which some 200 pieces have been recovered similar to those obtained from the famous Amaravati stupa. The scenes depicted in the bas-reliefs represent episodes from the life of the Buddha, the stories relating to the previous births of the Great Teacher or other legends of the Buddhists. Some of these scenes have not been met with before in Buddhist art and their identification was, therefore, a matter of some difficulty.

THE MEMOIR.

The Archaeological Survey of India has now brought out on this subject a profusely illustrated Memoir, entitled "The Buddhist Antiquities of Nagarjunakonda," in two parts, the first containing a lucid account of the locality, history, buildings, sculptures and other antiquities discovered during the excavations, and the second giving a description of the more difficult scenes portrayed in the bas-reliefs.

The author of the publication is Mr. A. H. Longhurst, at present Archaeological Commissioner in Ceylon, but formerly Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, who was also responsible for the excavations at the place. The second part of the Memoir has been written, at Mr. Longhurst's request, by Dr. S. Paranavitana of the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

Bombay Piecegoods' Merchants' View

Mr. D. M. Thakersey, Chairman, of the Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association in the course of a letter to the Director of Industries, Bombay, on the Proposal to enact legislation on the Registration of Trade Marks in India says:

My Committee feels that owing to the various countries including India participating in Trade on the Indian Soil, a legislation for the registration of Trade Marks has been becoming necessary day by day and it approves of the suggestion that the Act should be on the lines of the British System and should be framed on the lines of English statutes as far as practicable.

My Committee has already suggested that the names of the deities should not be allowed to be registered as it is likely to injure the Hindu religious feelings though exception may be reasonably granted in cases where such names are really used as the personal names of the applicant or his wife or sons provided such registration does not hurt the religious susceptibilities.

My Committee further begs to invite your attention to Sec. 22 (4) and says that the title to Trade Marks may be generally held by a person or a firm or a company and so the word person herein and at other analogous places should be made to include a firm or company wherever the context so needs.

As regards the separate provision for Cotton Trade Marks, my Committee approves of the idea of establishing an additional office in Bombay and begs to state with force that it should not be made for Cotton Yarns and Cotton goods only. It should be for Yarns and Textiles of all descriptions as it will include not only Cotton Yarn and Cotton goods, but also Woollen Yarns, Art Silk Yarn, Union Cloths, Art Silk and Woollen Textiles of all descriptions, etc., which too do not incorporate a small amount of Trade Marks, and for which the registration of Trade Marks in Bombay is equally necessary. We would also suggest that a register containing all the Trade Marks herein be maintained simultaneously at Bombay and Calcutta irrespective of the fact that one of the registers may contain only a copy.

WHEN IS GAMING AN OFFENCE?

High Court Full Bench Decision

The point whether gaming by itself was an offence was decided by a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court yesterday in an appeal filed on behalf of the Bombay Government.

The Full Bench consisted of the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont, Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Norman.

Their Lordships, in upholding the order of the Sessions Judge of Kaira in quashing the lower court's sentence of conviction, held that the distribution of profits of a common gaming house was part of the offence of a common gaming house and that distribution of some other kind of gaming could not be part of offence unless the necessary ingredients of that offence were proved.

Their Lordships further held that mere gaming was not an offence while gaming in a public place or a common gaming-house was an offence.

The facts of the case are that Somabhai Govindbhai, while travelling from Surat to Anand, was arrested by the Railway Police, on receipts of some information. He was found with cash and some slips which the Police alleged were instruments of gaming.

The accused was placed before the First Divisional Magistrate of Kaira on June 14, 1938, for a gaming offence and was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, to undergo one and a half month's rigorous imprisonment.

Against that order the accused appealed and the Sessions Judge of Kaira quashed the lower court's order of conviction, ordering the accused to be acquitted.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

Then the Bombay Government appealed against the Sessions Judge's order. The matter came before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Norman and they gave a differing judgment.

The matter to-day, came before a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court. The court upheld the order of the Sessions Judge, acquitting the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused carried the winnings of a gaming house for distribution among several persons and that he was arrested in a public place, namely the Railway platform in Anand Station.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. I. B. Desai.

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Cultivate Art Of Happiness

(Continued from Page 24).

unless it both performs, and makes it clear that it does perform, a service of social worth. Extension of the frontiers of knowledge and colonisation of the area thus won from time to time will certainly remain among the great tasks of the universities, but the training of the individual for life in society is also to be counted as one of their indispensable tasks. Such training of the individual is not of course merely vocational nor mainly vocational, though I do not see any reason why preparation for earning a livelihood should be a cause for deprecation or apology since we all have to earn our living.

My stress on the part that the universities should play in solving the problem of unemployment does not mean that the entire responsibility is theirs. Universities in particular, and the educational system in general, can only be expected to adjust their output to the occupational needs of the country. The range of occupations in a country and the numbers that each occupation is capable of absorbing depend most of all on the economic policy of the State and on the vigour with which a right policy is pursued. In a country like ours, which is as one-sided in its occupational pattern as in its educational system, there is a great need for the government to plan the development of trade and industry and to find fresh avenues of employment for the rising generation.

Having said so much about the vocational objective of education, let me turn to its other objectives, citizenship and culture, specially in the case of university education. More than ever the universities in India bear on their shoulders a great responsibility. That responsibility is no less than the training and equipment of the youth of the country in the service of their Motherland and their fellow-men.

True to scholarship and national in spirit, our universities, whether or not they are generously or amply or even sufficiently equipped, should carry on the sacred work of fashioning the best type of Indian, attracting the young to service, instilling into their minds the idea of civic duty, preserving the great popular heart from envy and hatred, and establishing a fortress where men may repair and make a stand for the eternal values. Our universities must be the refuge of Truth and the home of Freedom, teaching our young men to think for themselves and to make a good life, not simply a good living. I do not mean mere goodness, for untrained goodness does not count for everything in this world, whatever may be its felicities in the next.

It is chiefly to you young men and young women that pass out of the portals of the universities that the country will look for guidance in the difficult tasks that lie ahead. You are the people that will largely shape her destinies in the years to come.

Never was there so much need for youth to cultivate habits of high and serious thinking. Your fundamental problem will be to find continually more points of common interest, and to think in larger units than your ancestors did, to think across dividing lines of class and caste to the common denominator of mutual interests, aiming at a higher socialisation of the races in class relationships and national relationships.

SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND

Work for a united peaceful India with no other thought in your minds than that of service to the Motherland. Provincialism, communalism, and lingualism constitute serious problems in our country to-day. You will be able to approach these problems with more flexible minds than we of the older generation.

The fruits of truly co-operative industry and the widespread feeling of goodwill and common interests among all concerned in the activities of life will conduce perhaps more than anything else within our grasp towards the true and lasting progress of our country.

In spite of the multiplicity of inventions and comforts we are no happier than our ancestors, probably less happy than they were. Happiness depends to a large extent upon our outlook on life. We are the victims of all sorts of influences and propaganda. "People believe easily", says La Fontaine, "what they fear or what they desire." We need education to-day as never before. It is our only hope of preserving the ancient ideals of truth, tolerance and freedom in a world which seems bent on destroying itself. It is our only hope of resolving bewilderment, of protecting our people from sinister influences and of recapturing happiness.

As you know, India is at present engaged in a constitutional experiment on a vast scale. Whether that experiment will be a success and lead to a further and fuller realisation of her political aspirations will depend, and depend entirely, upon her ability to produce a sufficient number of leaders of the right type—men of character and ability, character even more than ability, men of vision.

Time was when centres of learning both in the East and the West were located "far from the madding crowd," though the Universities of Benares and Taxila in our own country and the Universities of Paris and Bologna in Europe are unmistakable evidence that learning and culture did not fail to prosper even when their devotees rubbed shoulders with men engaged in everyday tasks.

However that may be, the days of isolation are gone and learning must come down from the mountain tops to the valleys where men and women live, and in daily contact with them. Universities have been established in recent years in the West in large industrial centres such as Manchester and Liverpool, while even Oxford and Cambridge, which to a great many people are the modern representatives of the old hermitage schools of India, are no longer isolated from the main currents of life of the nation. Our Universities are all located in the leading towns of India, but I fear that they live in seclusion and are not influenced by the life that sweeps by them, nor have they established intimate contacts with the people from whom they draw their sustenance and for whom in the last resort, their work is intended.

If the noble ideal of democracy that 'the whole conduct and development of a people's culture is to be universally shared' is to be realised, it will always fall to the Universities to serve as benignant lamps of culture at which the common people may light their modest rush-lights. This duty to society is discharged in part through the young men and young women who pass through the University, who, in various posts of duty and service, act as centres of culture and enlightenment.

Young men and women, you are now passing from the calm waters of the University to the open sea of life! To me it is a most moving sight. I remember well our own hopes and anxieties at this critical juncture. The hopes in which we indulged and the dreams we dreamt are yours to-day.

Remember, in the first place, that although you may not scale the heights of success, there is a heroism in doing the ordinary things with extraordinary zeal. As Canon Streeter has wisely said, "The quality of a man's life or character must be judged not by the number of different things he does but by the nature of the particular things he elects to do, and by the way in which he does them".

One thing that I should like especially to emphasize is that you should cultivate the art of happiness. It is part of your duty to yourselves as well as to your neighbour to make your life as happy as you can. To that end you should develop that most useful of all human assets, namely, personality. Personality and happiness are interwoven. You cannot hope for the one without the other. A pleasing personality lies latent in everybody. But it takes time and effort to develop it. Develop those qualities which attract and please and eradicate those attitudes and manners which repel. It is a life time job, but it is thrilling constructive work. In your contact with others use the gracious way.

Look at what is pleasant and agreeable. You will find life unpleasant if much of your attention is given to the disagreeable. Let not the crooked things that cannot be made straight cumber you. The healthy mind turns from the futile to the effective.

Cultivate the habit of unclouded thinking. It is vital to grasp facts and not be constantly rushed through the distortion of emotions. If you live your life in a perpetual fog of prejudice and emotion, through which nothing can be seen with realism, your happy moments will be rare and fleeting.

Do not forget, I entreat you, that patience is the touchstone of all the virtues. A man who has no patience is inevitably a man full of regrets. Time is an important factor in human affairs. The value of time is that if men would only be patent, if they would only set their minds to think out questions and not be betrayed by sudden emotion into foolish or violent action, they would always be certain in the long run to come out right. Remember that the price of success is hard work, patience, and a few sacrifices.

Lastly, remember that of all the virtues Charity has been called the greatest. The great evils that are hampering mankind in its upward march at the present time are a temporary retreat from Reason and a lack of Charity.

Kindly words, sympathising attentions, watchfulness against wounding the sensitiveness of others—these cost very little but they are priceless in their value.

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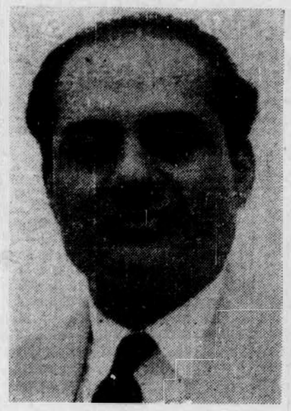

Mr. B. S. Kadam Crop Botanist to the Govt. of Bombay, sailed for America on Friday for research work in plant making.

WHERE DO OLD CARS GO?

Visit To Bombay's "Car Cemeteries"

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Where do all the old cars go?" has become a question almost as familiar as the old problem of where elephants die! Bombay has over ten "car cemeteries" where the old crock find their last resting place, and a visit to these 'yards' provides an interesting study of the multiple uses to which such cars are put.

These "cemeteries" are fed steadily at the rate of four or five 'victims' a month. It is estimated that over five hundred cars and other motor vehicles are scrapped and most of them find their way into these 'yards.' Some secondhand dealers make it their business to visit them occasionally, and buy the material which tney can dispose of elsewhere at a profit.

Most of the material is reduced to scrap-iron but many parts are revived and served up in a well-known market which specialises in the sale of cheap but useful articles.

Much of the scrap-iron obtained from old cars is exported to countries like China, where the demand for such material is great. The process of dealing with scrap-iron is said to be centred in a few hands, and the profits realised from the trade are enormous.

Factories too provide a demand for scrap iron, which is converted into useful implements like stands, chairs, etc. Some sections of cars, like the body, are even retailed to poor nomads in need of a cheap and, more or less, portable dwelling.—A. P.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The King nas appointed Major-General P. S. Mills, I.M.S., as Honorary Physician to His Majesty, with effect from March 29, 1938, says a Press note.

The appointment is announced in the "London Gazette" of August 5.—United Press.

WHITHER CHAMBERLAIN'S "REALISM"?

(Continued from page 6)

portant of Franco's ports uncontrolled. If made no attempt to prevent or control the arrival by air of German and Italian warplanes.

And all this lay in the future—the indefinitely distant future.

From the first days of June, under British pressure, the Republic was deprived of all access to foreign military supplies. With August upon us, the prospect of any control, however inadequate over Franco's sources of supply is as remote as ever.

British Honour Sinks

The case, however, is even worse than this. Mr. Chamberlain last Tuesday, gave Mussolini a certificate of loyalty. Not one step has he taken to redeem his promise to withdraw his troops, nor has Franco condescended to answer the Note communicating the British Plan.

But there is reason to believe that in recent weeks the Italian army in Spain has been considerably reinforced. So the diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," a scrupulous and well-informed writer, has stated. The "Daily Herald" has made the same assertion in a leading article.

Franco's air-pirates continue, meanwhile, to sink British, Danish and Norwegian ships that attempt to carry coal or food to the people of the Republic.

It is the rations of besieged Madrid and the nourishment destined for the refugee children of Catalonia that are sunk, with British honour, when Mr. Chamberlain tolerates these outrages.

A virile Party would not endure this treachery towards a Republic battling for all we hold dear. It would, in concert with the sister party of France, insist that the French frontier shall be opened, until all aid from Italy and Germany to the Republic's enemy is actually withdrawn.

It would be prepared itself to break the one-sided ban on the export of arms. It would welcome on this supreme issue the aid of other parties likeminded in their support of the Republic.

It would use its immense resources of propaganda to rouse the workers as they were roused in 1920 on behalf of Russia.

The Executive of the Labour Party has again postponed consideration of a petition backed by 180 divisional parties for an Emergency Conference on Spain.

The newspaperman who reported that it hesitates because in fact no emergency exists, was, let us hope, rather a shrewd satirist than an accurate reporter.

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Death Anniversary Of Late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji

The 40th death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhashru Nusserwanji Bahadurji will be observed to-day, (Saturday) evening, at the Allbless Baug, under the presidency of Dastur Sardar Khan Bahadur Noshirwan Kekobad of Poona. The functions have been organised by Mr. Framroze Ardeshar Dubash, this year also, as he has been doing ever since the death of his late brother, Hormasji.

After the Jashan ceremony, Navjote ceremony of children of poor parents will be performed. Thereafter, if funds permit the wedding ceremony of a couple will also be performed. After speeches suitable to the occasion a joint dinner will follow.

Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union Will Afford All Facilities To Scheduled Classes

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, has addressed a letter to the Government stating that his Union will whole-heartedly cooperate with and render every assistance to the Government in giving facilities to the scheduled classes in the matter of public conveyances. The Union recognises no distinction between class and community.

TENANTS' VICTORY

MANGROL LANDLORDS TAKE BACK EJECTED PEASANTS

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGROL, Aug. 2.

Suggestions that the representations made by the Baroda State Prajamandal had a desired effect upon the State authorities, are amply borne out by the fact that the landholders of the Mangrol Taluka, who had recently ejected their tenants through the help of the civil court, are being asked by the Naib Suba to hand over the possession of their lands to the same tenants.

Yesterday a landholder of the village of Mandn was virtually compelled to allow his lands to remain in the possession of his former tenant for a period of one year. He agreed to accept Rs. 6 per acre as cash-rent. It now remains to be seen how the Naib Suba deals with the scores of cases of forcible evictions.

It may be recalled that the Surat District Kisan Sabha under the presidentship of Mr. Pangarkar, had decided to offer Satyagraha in the fields of a landholder of the Mangrol Taluka on August 1.

STOCK BUSINESS IN LOCAL COTTON MARKET

Further Downward Reaction

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. state:

The first official estimate of this year's crop will be issued on August 8th, and as was only to be expected the market has been very quiet during the week with traders unwilling to commit themselves until the bureau result is known. Naturally there has been very little demand under these circumstances and prices have sagged in consequence.

CROP ESTIMATES

Reports so far received vary from 10,780,000 to 11,800,000 with a general expectation of about 11 1/2 million bales, and it is interesting to consider this figure in relation to the statistical position of cotton in the world on July 31st. The total world's carryover is estimated at slightly over 23,000,000 bales, a record for all time. The production of outside growths is likely to show a decrease in the coming season, especially with regard to the Chinese crop, which will suffer as the result of hostilities, and estimates point to a total of 16 million bales. Taking world consumption at the same rate as the year just finished, which was 26 3/4 million bales, it would therefore be necessary for the American crop to be under 10 3/4 millions in order to reduce the world carryover figure by this time next year.

SUPPLY SITUATION.

As the crop is likely to be above this figure the position would appear to be distinctly bearish, but an analysis of the position in America shows that this is not necessarily the case. Although production in the rest of the world is now in excess of America the latter is still the chief governing factor in the price of cotton, and the statistical position there is very much stronger than elsewhere on account of the loan. Setting aside the 7 million bales in the loan the carryover of American cotton in the world is 6 1/2 millions. With a crop of 11 1/2 millions and a probable consumption of a like amount, the carryover next year would be the same as this and cannot be considered unduly excessive.

While therefore we think that the position in America may save the cotton world from any serious decline we must not forget that any advance could only be a limited one as the loan cotton is waiting to come into the market if the price should improve by another Cent per pound.

In the local market business generally has been very slack, but a few transactions have taken place in new crop delivery contracts for Sind and Punjab styles on type. A limited business was also done in new crop Kampallas at Rs. 123 "on" Broach A/May, but latterly sellers have been unwilling to offer any more even at a higher premium.

We still advise waiting for a further downward re-action with a view to making fresh purchases.

Tata Hydro-Electric Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of July 1938 was as compared with the corresponding period of the previous financial year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of July 1937 Rs. 2,89,239; for the month of July 1938 Rs. 2,86,808.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of July 1937 Rs. 4,11,045; for the month of July 1938 Rs. 3,97,814.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of July 1937 Rs. 8,23,614; for the month of July 1938 Rs. 8,62,063.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Wheat	1,398 cwts.
Linseed	2,357 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	113 cwts.
Gingellyseed	179 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,596 cwts.
Castorseed	680 cwts.
Rice	57 845 cwts.
Myrabollams	980 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,010 cwts.
Mowraseed	179 cwts.
Gram	572 cwts.
Joowar	6,075 cwts.
Barley	80 cwts.
Bajree	389 cwts.
Indian Sugar	514 cwts.

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End it with NOVUM
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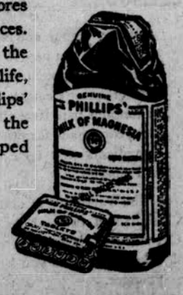
Stop suffering, let Phillips' point the way to better health for you—to new life, vigour and vitality. Start using Phillips' Milk of Magnesia today. Look for the name *Phillips'* on the blue-wrapped bottle.


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BUOYANT TONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

MONEY

The money market continued easy during the week under review, with call funds being quoted at 1|2 per cent. That a plethora of funds is awaiting employment is testified by the fact that the list of the Rs. 1 crore 3 per cent. 1958 Bonds issued by the Government of the Punjab was oversubscribed within a short time of two hours after the opening. Further evidence of easy money conditions is afforded by the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank statements, made up to 29th July, 1938. The former shows a rise of Rs. 32.60 lacs in Deposits, whilst Advances are down by Rs. 59.74 lacs. The latter statement reveals a rise of Rs. 104.15 lacs in Government Deposits, while Bank Deposits also show a rise of Rs. 185.17 lacs. There is a similar rise of Rs. 51.35 lacs. in the 'Balances held abroad.' Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills were again large at Rs. 2.73 crores and the average rate of acceptance has further declined to Rs. 0-10-1 per cent. per annum as compared with Rs. 0-11-0 per cent. last week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 1|2 crores, which were offset by renewals of a like amount. Fixed deposit rates were practically unchanged at 1 1|4 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

Gilt-edged were neglected during the week, with a very limited turnover. 3 1|2 per cent. India Sterling stock remained unchanged at £94-1|2 throughout the week, while 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper in the local market improved a fraction from Rs. 99-4 to Rs. 99-6 at the close. Among dated bonds, 3-1|2 per cent. 1947-50 loan changed hands at Rs. 106-8 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 112-14; 2-3|4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was marked a fraction up at Rs. 100-8 and 3 per cent. 1963-65 new loan at Rs. 98-5, whilst 3 per cent. 1941 bonds were almost static at Rs. 103-5, 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-12 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-10. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 loan closed unchanged at Rs. 119-6 and 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 103-6, whilst 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan closed a trifle lower at Rs. 118-2 and 5-1|2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 100-12. 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan was quoted at Rs. 106-12.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange ruled quietly steady during the earlier part of the week, with sellers of spot T.T. quoting 1s. 5-29|32d. and buyers 1s. 5-15|16d. A fair amount of business in connection with export of gold and gold coins on account of local banks was put through and this in turn imparted a steadier tone to the market at the close, sellers of spot T.T. quoting 1s. 5-59|64d. and buyers 1s. 5-61|64d. occasional business being done at 1s. 5-15|16d.

On the foreign exchange market in London, the dollar was in good demand as a result of fresh disturbances in the Far East. The sterling|dollar rate, after opening at 491.81 cents, gradually improved to 489.06 cents at the close, while the premium on three months forward dollars widened slightly from 0.65 cents to 69 cents at the end. The sterling franc rate, on the other hand, was steady, on intermittent intervention of the French Control, around frs. 178.15 to the pound sterling. The discount on three months' forward positions, after contracting from frs. 2.34 to frs. 2.28 mid-week, widened and closed at frs. 3.43. The guilder showed small variations between 8.96-1/8 and 8.95-7/16 for spot, while the premium on three months forward delivery was 1.43 cents at the close. The belga appreciated from 29.09 to 28.92-1/4 at the end and the Italian lira from 93.46 to 93.00. Among the Far Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar cheapened from 8-7/8 d. to 7-7/8 d. while the Yen was almost pegged around 1s. 2d.

GOLD

Opening quiet at Rs 35-9-9 for spot, gold firmed up earlier in the week on good demand for export. Fair business in connection with export of gold coins was done during the week. After almost touching important parity at Rs. 35-15-6, gold closed a fraction lower at Rs. 35-13-6 for spot. The demand being confined mainly to spot delivery, forward was quoted at a discount, August settlement being six pies and September settlement one anna six pies lower than spot. The price of sovereigns improved from Rs. 22-15-6 to Rs. 23-5-0 for spot and forward in sympathy with gold. In London, gold was in very good demand and large quantities changed hands as the fixing. The British Control was reported to have satisfied all the buying orders at the fixing. The price of gold in that market showed a persistent rise from 141s. 5d. to 142s. ½d. at the finish. Local stocks of gold are estimated at about 1,00,000 tolas, daily arrivals from upcountry at about 10,000 tolas, while the average daily offtake is some 1,500 tolas. Gold bullion and coins worth Rs. 1,11,827 were imported during the week, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. Strathnaver is valued at Rs. 46,79,840. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 35-15-6 and Rs. 35-9-6 for spot, Rs. 35-15-6 and Rs. 35-9-6 for August settlement and Rs. 35-15 and Rs. 35-9-9 for September settlement.

SILVER

Silver opened steady around the previous close, but towards midweek the market firmed up on reports of political tension in the Far East, spot being quoted at Rs. 51-8. August settlement was quoted at a discount of one anna and September settlement at two annas six pies under spot. In London, the price of the metal advanced from 19-5/16d. to 19-9/16d. mid-week, but later declined and closed at Rs. 19-1/2d., while the backwardation between spot and two months' forward was constant at 1/8d. throughout. Local stocks are estimated at about 3,000 bars, while the offtake is some 30 bars a day. 109 bars of silver were imported during the week, whilst silver coins worth Rs. 19,803 were also imported. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 50-13 for spot, Rs. 51-6 and Rs. 50-11-6 for August settlement and Rs. 51-4-6 and Rs. 50-10-6 for September settlement

SHARES

The buoyant tone prevalent on the stock exchange in the preceding week persisted during the earlier part of the week with a further rise in prices in all sections. Towards the close, however, there was a tendency on the part of speculators and investors to realise profits, prices as a consequence finishing below the highest touched during the week.

As in the preceding week, most attention was focussed on the steel group which, as usual, continued to lead the rest of the market. Tata Iron Defds. improved steadily from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,360, but closed lower at Rs. 1,285, whilst Ordys. gained from Rs. 263 to Rs. 285, but towards the close reacted to Rs. 269/8. The Cotton Mill group also recorded similar gains; Bombay Dyeings, after improving from Rs. 918 to Rs. 960, suffered a setback to Rs. 936; Centuries likewise rose up from Rs. 289 to Rs. 314, declining to Rs. 308 at the end; Central Indias, after marching well nigh 18 points to Rs. 272, relapsed at the end to Rs. 264, while Colaba Lands found good support at Rs. 181 but later declined and closed at Rs. 178. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 310 and New Greats at Rs. 248. Among the Hydro-electric group, Andhra Valleys showed consistent rise from Rs. 1,435 to Rs. 1,490, closing at Rs. 1,460; Bombay Trams ruled fairly steady around Rs. 118; whilst Tata Hydros, after touching Rs. 158 mid-week, declined and closed at Rs. 153-8. Tata Powers, after rising steadily from Rs. 1345 to Rs 1410, suffering a setback to Rs. 1380 at the finish. Bank and Railway shares showed but small price changes; Bank of Indias were well maintained around Rs. 141; Central Banks moved narrowly between Rs. 31-10 and Rs. 31, while Reserve Banks were done at Rs. 117-12. Imperial Bank Fully Paids closed at Rs. 1552-8 and Partly Paids at Rs. 383-2. Ahmedabad Prantij Railways shares suffered a fall of 30 points from Rs. 985 to Rs. 955; while Tapti Valleys, on the other hand, closed steady at Rs. 741-4. In the miscellaneous group, Associated Cements received good support at hardening rates, the quotation at one time registering a smart rise of 5 points and closed steadier at Rs. 118; Bombay Burmas improved from Rs. 335 to Rs. 362 but declined once again to Rs. 545 at the close; Bolapurs were done at Rs. 169 and Scindia Steams at Rs. 20-8.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares in the Calcutta stock market ruled steady during the week, with prices recording modest gains. The turnover was somewhat restricted.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 22th July 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	123,73,19,000
(b) In Burma	5,98,24,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	102,51,63,000
(b) In Burma	4,60,21,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.—	
(a) In India	5,20,85,000
(b) In Burma	2,40,000
(ii) Burma Notes.—	
(a) In India	26,000
(b) In Burma	19,30,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	81,49,000
(b) In Burma	1,18,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	37,21,000
(b) In Burma	1,35,000
4. Balances with Reserve Banks	24,71,27,000
5. Advances.—	
(a) In India	108,94,19,000
(b) In Burma	4,60,43,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	3,27,75,000
(b) In Burma	24,28,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Aug 4

	This week £
Total bullion	327,500,000
Public deposits	9,500,000
(c) Other deposits	148,200,000
Government securities	114,700,000
(b) Other securities	31,400,000
Notes and Coin	29,700,000
Notes in Circulation	497,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	18.85 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	113,400,000
(b) Other securities include Discount and advances	9,600,000
Total deposits	157,700,000
Total securities	146,100,000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Aug 5

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 103 October 103 December 103

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 113 October 113 December 114/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 153 October 154 December 154/8

Yarn No. 2/64 December 313

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 4

T T London on—	
New York	4.89.84
Paris	178.35
Berlin	12.20 1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.91 15/16
Amsterdam	8.95 31/32
Brussels	28.94 1/4
Milan	93.02
Berne	21.42 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 4

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal	£73
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	81 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	94 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	75 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	103 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	102 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	113 7/8
Victory Bonds	112 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	88
National Bank of India	40
P and O Banking Corporation	7 15/16

LONDON SPELTER

London, Aug 4

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) fob	13 1/2 to 15

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 4

Linseed oil London per cwt naked August sellers	22/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sep Dec sellers	22/4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 4

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 11/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels August sellers	30
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	30
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	30/3

DETAILED QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL PIECEGOODS

Statement By Millowners' Association, Bombay

(THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE EX-MILL PRICES)

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Bombay, July 29. price per piece. Ex-mill.
		GREY LONGCLOTH	Rs. a. p.
Bombay Dyeing	...	S—Quality	4 3 9
Century. (S. Quality)	CCCCC5	Man and Globe	4 2 9
Crown Mill	...	Spruce Cones	6 10 0
EDSU	..	Char Minar	5 5 6
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	6 4 0
Do.	5805	Poppy	9 3 0
Minerva	145	Minerva	6 3 0
Mysore Spg.	100000	Two-Birds	5 9 0
Sholapur Spg.	1400	...	7 7 0
Western India	BBB13½	Coconut Tree	6 4 0
	GREY	SHIRTING	
Berar Mfg.	13½13½	Pushpavati	not in stock
Bombay Dyeing	136½	...	5 1 0
Century	3635	Bugle	4 15 10½
Do. (Heavy)	15100	Man and Globe (Wide)	6 7 6
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	5 12 6
EDSU	3625	Pyala	5 1 0
EDSU	91½91½	...	4 12 6
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	6 1 0
Do.	44025	Two Tigers	6 3 0
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	5 11 0
Western India	140½	Sundari	5 12 6
Do.	BB44½	Horse	6 3 0
	GREY	SHEETING	
Century	811	...	4 2 2
Victoria Mills	111	X—Quality	5 4 6
Do.	3827	C—Quality	2 7 0
	GREY	DOMESTICS	
Century	13507	Man and Globe	10 2 9
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	no sale
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 2 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree and Lion	no sale
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	12 0 0
	GREY	CHADAR	
			per pair
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 2 9
Century	C1115N	...	1 4 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 9 0
EDSU	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 7 9
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	1 14 0
Minerva	220	Minerva	1 3 3
Do.	270	Do.	1 15 6
Mysore Spg.	260	Two-Bird	1 9 9
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 3 6
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 10 0
Western India	1325	Motor	1 14 0
	GREY	DRILL	
			per piece
Bradbury Mills	IC	...	5 3 1½
Century	555	Tower	6 6 0
EDSU	222	...	6 9 6
Minerva	MM3	Minerva	9 0 0
Do.	1515A	Do.	7 5 0
	GREY	DHOTIES	
			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 12 6
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 3 6
Bombay Dyeing	...	..	1 1 6
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B.T.M.	1 8 5
Century	2411	(24/32s)	1 5 4½
Crown Mill	2472	Gourd	1 6 3
EDSU	931	Shield (P.B.)	1 7 1½
Hindoostan	3144	...	1 8 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 9 0
Do.	1499	Do.	1 2 6
Khandeish Spg.	1169	...	1 14 0
Minerva	10256	Minerva	0 13 0
Mysore Spg.	10666	Two-Birds	0 14 6
Sholapur	4909	...	1 11 9
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	1 15 3
Tata Mill	1386	Darji	1 14 0
Western India	2154	...	1 8 6
	GREY	SARIES	
Indian Mfg. Co.	31½x31½	Lady at Toilet	1 14 0
Do	14½x14½	Do	1 7 0
	BLEACHED	LONGCLOTH	
			per piece
Century	10001	Chakli Mala	6 2 9
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	4000000	...	11 0 0
Do.	5000000	...	11 0 0
Do.	L 703 L	...	8 4 0
Minerva	47	Minerva	7 5 0
Mysore Spg.	954	Two Birds	9 12 0
Svadeshi Mills	66001	Two Elephants & Engine	5 0 0
	BLEACHED	SHIRTING	
Minerva	7761 (series)	Minerva	4 14 0
Mysore Spg.	Iswara	Two Birds	7 4 0
Do.	5656 (series)	Do.	5 12 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	10 4 0
Do.	816	...	11 8 0
Tata Mills	7336B	...	7 1 0
	BREACHED	MULL	
Century	5002	Man & Globe	4 0 0
Colaba Land	1360	...	6 0 0
Mysore Spg.	81	Two Birds	4 9 0
Do.	82	Do.	5 1 0
New Great Eastern	N826	...	4 0 0
Do.	1451	...	4 4 0
Sholapur	128/9	...	5 12 0
Victoria Mills	B84	...	2 0 6
	BREACHED	TWILL	
Ahmedabad Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	5 15 0
Century	333	Three Ladies	7 8 0
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	6 8 0
Mysore Spg.	261	Two Birds	10 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	...	11 0 0
Svadeshi	2222	...	9 0 0
	BLEACHED	DRILL	
Kohinoor Mills	979	...	8 8 0
Minerva	54	Minerva	9 1 0
Mysore Spg.	4S	Two Birds	11 12 0
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	11 8 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	10 4 0
	BLEACHED	SHEETS	
			each
Mysore Spg.	240	Two Birds	1 10 3
New Gt. Eastern	1408	...	2 8 0
	BLEACHED	DHOTIES	
			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	1 7 0
Khandeish Spg.	K401M	...	1 13 0
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 7 6
Kohinoor Mills	K.V.	...	2 12 0
Minerva	6768/8	Minerva	1 9 0
Do.	6765/8	Do.	1 11 0
Mysore Spg.	5038	Two Birds	2 0 0
Do.	4848	Do.	2 1 0
Sholapur Spg.	128/11	...	3 1 6
Victoria Mills	3008	...	1 6 6
	DYED	DRILL	
Kohinoor Mill	SV 188	...	10 2 0
Mysore Spg.	171	Two Birds	9 8 0
Simplex	1,1½	(Blue)	11 8 0
	SUSI	CHECKS	
			per piece
Bradbury Mills	2371	...	3 7 0
Century	121	Heron	3 12 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Tata Mills	9330B	...	6 4 0
	STRIPED	DRILLS	
Hindoostan	64700	Railway & Vasant Vihar	5 2 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	2 10 0
	STRIPED	SUSIS	
Century	6061	...	4 7 0
Colaba Land	...	Sterling	5 12 0
Do. (50 p.c. colour)	1370	...	7 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	1255	...	8 12 0
Do.	...	...	8 8 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	99/4
4 per cent 1960/70	113
5 per cent 1945/55	118/1
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	32/14
Bank of India	141
Central Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank F P	1551/4
Imperial Bank P P	383/2
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	117/12
Union Bank	5/7
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	530
Ambica	228/2
Arun	243/12
Arvind	1075
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	935
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Central India	253/2
Century	306/4
Colaba	175
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	168/12
Hukumchand	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	208/12
Khatau Makanji	121/14
Kohinoor	297/8
Laxmi cotton	501/4
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	110
Morarji	140/10
Mysore	98/12
Nundlal Bhandari	91
New Great	238/12
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	280
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	211C
Simplex	91/4
Swadeshi	235
Vishnu	1210
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley ord	1455
Tata Hydro ord	154/6
Tata Power ord	1375
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	116/9
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	315
Associated Cements	116/8
Belapur	163/12
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	533/12
Bombay Steam	227/8
Bombay Telephone	84/12
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	6/11
Dalmia Cement	10/4
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr	40/4
Indian Radio ord	405
Indian Radio defd	502/8
Indian copper	2/8
Indian Iron	32/2
Mysore sugar	23/8
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	70/8
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/4
Shivrajpur	45/4
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel ordy	269/8
Tata Steel defd	1280
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	47/6
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	450
Kanknarrah	352
Lawrence	370
Reliance	61/8

INDIAN COTTON SITUATION

Messrs Langley and Co. state:—

In Bombay, trading has been quiet, price changes small but pre-Bureau trepidation great. In spite of the uncertainty, however, the double option premium for settlement on the 21st August is only Rs. 6 1/2. The option section of the market would, at least, appear to anticipate a stand-off figure.

The small revival in export activity has disappeared. The August bank holiday week-end probably accounted for the dullness of Lancashire but the Continent also is quiet and Japanese inquiry entirely negligible.

In the spot market mills want 4F which is unobtainable and pay little attention to Broach of which there is plenty. This 4F complex is a development of the present season. Prior to this year American seed cotton from the Punjab was an unpopular style in Bombay. Mills viewed it with the gravest suspicion and preferred the bulkier more even running Westerns. Comptas and other Southern styles, especially for monsoon spinning. Nowadays 4F is credited with virtues which we, as merchants, find difficulty in seeing. Buyers, however, are always right. May be part of the ex-plantation lies in the fact that for the 12 months ending March this year the production of 20's yarn in Bombay was 37,117,808 lbs. compared with 30,805,815 lbs. for the previous year. The fact that in the year before last the production was even higher at 37,229,908 lbs. rather upsets the argument except that more yarn is now being exported and for the export market the colour of 4F is more attractive than Westerns and Comptas.

Looking ahead, it is difficult to be an optimist for Indian cotton. Increased domestic consumption compensates to some extent for diminishing exports, but the benefit Indian mills derive from Japan's troubles nothing like offsets the disadvantage of losing Japan as the biggest customer for Indian cotton. Unless the American price level advances it looks as if there will be trouble ahead for new crop Indians.

Meanwhile, weather reports have been favourable and the crop appears to be making satisfactory progress.

		COATINGS	
Bombay Dyeing	6751	...	4 0 6
Bradbury Mills	17210	...	5 10 0
Colaba Land	1705	...	no sale
Kohinoor Mills	314	...	6 8 0
Do.	698	...	6 8 0
Mysore Spg.	115	Two Birds	5 10 0
Do.	1288 (series)	Do.	7 14 0
Do.	3358	Do.	10 0 0
Do.	3344	Do.	9 4 0
Simplex Mills	485	...	7 4 0
Do.	4850	...	9 0 0
	ART SILK	DORIA	
Century	386	...	3 7 0
Colaba Land	86		no sale
	ART SILK	SARIES	per yard
Simplex Mills	413	Vasanti Devi Sarojini Devi	0 8 0
Do.	452	Recemine (dyed)	3 6 0
	ART . SILK	STRIPED TINTIN	per yard
Simplex Mills	MMMM	...	0 3 6
	DOBBY AND	JACQUARD CHADAR	per piece
Madhowji Dharamsi	312	...	0 12 6
	COTTON	BLANKETS	per blanket
Century Spg.	896	Spade	0 13 6
Do.	3201	Spade	0 10 9
Colaba Land	...	...	0 5 0
	TOWELS		per dozen.
Minerva	1386	Minerva	10 11 8
Mysore Spg.	86	Two Birds	8 13 0
Do.	33	Do.	8 1 0
	DYED	FLANNELETTE	per yard.
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	0 3 4½

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS DOWN

Pre-Bureau Liquidation In Cotton

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The cotton was easy on Pre-Bureau liquidation on subsidence of which the tendency improved. Prices some what declined on foreign selling but lower levels attracted some trade support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Markets were generally quiet and price movements being rather irregular. Home Industrials displayed some good spots. Oil shares were steady whereas Kaffirs who firm on renewed buying.

Giltedged securities after being firmer became easier.

BULLION.

London silver lost 1/8d. on selling pressure, gold remained steady. Silver in Bombay showed better sentiment on good support. Gold market was subjected to profit-taking.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug. 5.

Previous closing	8.51
To-day's opening	8.45
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	8.42
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	4.76
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 148-0
April May 1939	Rs. 162-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 5.

The New York cotton was somewhat lower on Pre-Bureau liquidation on subsidence of which the tendency improved. However, scattered foreign selling checked further rise.

The trading in October began at 8.45 i.e. six points lower. Prices eased on lower Liverpool and scattered liquidation but lower levels attracted some trade support with the price rallying to 8.47.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 162/12. The rate improved to Rs. 163/4 but receded thereafter and closed lower at Rs. 162/4. New York October being quoted four points lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.47/8.46) 8.45/8.45
December (8.53/8.52) 8.53/8.53
January (8.54/8.53) 8.55/8.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

American October (4.75) 4.74
American January (4.82) 4.81
Egyptian November (6.78) 6.77
Egyptian January (6.97) 6.96

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Apg. 5.

There were no sales in Teas to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop Aug/Sept. (£19 3/16 paid and sellers) £19 1/4 paid and value.

Dunlop August (£22) £22

Lightning August (£21) £21

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 buyers) 7 11/16 paid and buyers.

Forward October December (7 3/4 paid and buyers) 7 13/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Aug. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£193 3/4 buyers £194 sellers. Barely steady).) £193 3/4 buyers £194 sellers. Barely steady

Lead (£14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Easier) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £47 1/2) £46 1/2 to £47 1/2

Iron (112) 11?

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 5.

U S Common New Stock (dol 59 1/2) dol 60 1/2

General Motors (dol 43 1/2) dol 44 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/4) dol 36 1/4

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 109 1/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug. 5.

Previous closing	4.90 1/16
To-day's opening	4.89 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.89 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 5.

Previous closing	4.89.84
To-day's opening	4.90.06
To-day's closing	4.89.40

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 5.

Previous closing	178.35
To-day's opening	178.34
To-day's closing	178.38

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90.06 and continued fairly steady with no variation.

Franc opened at 178.34 and eased slightly to 178.38 on the lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.323) 13.325
New York on Bombay (36.59) 36.61
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 1/8
London on Milan (93.02) 93.06
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-0 1/2) £7-2-0
Silver (19 1/2d.) 19 3/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The following cable regarding silver marke. was received in Bombay to-night "Little Indian selling. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 5.

Spot	(19 1/2) 19 3/8—1/8
Forward	(19 3/8) 19 1/4—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-0 1/2) £7-2-0.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 5.

SILVER

Silver ready	51 0 0
Silver Shravan	50 14 0
Silver Bhadarva	50 13 0

GOLD

Gold ready	35 13 0
Gold Shravan	35 13 0
Gold Bhadarva	35 12 6
Sovereign	23 4 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Wheat September	4 2 3
Wheat January	4 4 0
Wheat	3 3 3
Linseed September	7 1 6
Linseed May	4 14 3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 68 3/4 and Dec. 64 3/4. The market displayed better sentiment following the announcement of minimum price by Canadian Board but the trading turned quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.67 5/8. Prices showed some steadiness but later gave way under some local selling and the lack of export enquiry with the rate later easing 0.67 1/4.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99/3 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday July 26	£94 5/8
Wednesday July 27	£94 1/2
Thursday July 28	£94 1/2
Friday July 29	£94 1/2
Tuesday Aug. 2	£94 1/2
Wednesday Aug. 3	£94 1/2
Thursday Aug. 4	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/4) £116 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 7/8) £106 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/8) £75 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114) £113 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/8) £112 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 5.

London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little speculative activity.

Giltedged securities were slightly lower on some selling. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 3/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6) 14-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Elec Music Industry (12-9) 12-6
Princhin Johnson (32-6) 32-6
Imperial Chemical (31-7 1/2) 31-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31 1/2) £31
Dunlop Rubber (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Ford Motors (18-1-1/2) 18-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£53) £52 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (104-4 1/2) 104-4 1/2
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-10 1/2) 141-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (2.-1 1/2) 20-10 1/2
Distilliers (97-9) 97-9
Bradford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (2-9) 2-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-6) 30-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20-9
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/8) dol 51 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (47-6) 47-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 18-9
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (27-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-1 1/2) 28-9
Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-1 1/2) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 7/8) £17
Associated Portland Cement (80) 80
Trinidad Leaseholds (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (109-4 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (91-3) 91-3
Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £38 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£38 3/4) £38 3/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£14 1/4) £13 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£14 3/8) £14
London Transport 5 per cent (£129 1/4) £129 1/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£73 3/4) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Undertone Harder: Wall-Street Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

On the Stock Exchange the three-week account closed quietly with the undertone here and there slightly harder, but the political situation, especially the Soviet-Japanese, restricted initiative. Breweries rallied on bear-covering, Kaffirs were firm on option demand, and Rayons benefited from the strength of United States Rayon yarn prices. On foreign exchanges, after further profit-taking dollar closed firmer on renewed Continental demand.

Wall Street was firmer.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 5.

To-day's closing quotations.—

Sind cotton January	15 0 9
Punjab January	13 2 0
Desi American January	18 0 6
Tone dull.	
Wheat September	21 4 9
Wheat October	21 9 2
Tone steady.	
Gram September	24 11 0
Gram October	24 11 9
Toria September	35 15 0
Toria November	36 7 0
Cottonseed September	16 13 6
Cottonseed January	16 4 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at October 67 7/8

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Jutes Easier: Speculative Issues Decline

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Easier condition prevailed over jutes section, and in the speculative counter Howrahs were marked down to Rs. 46/2 and all other stocks in sympathy displayed the easier movement. A quiet market with prices marked down in almost all instances that came to business in coals section. The closing however, was a bit steadier. In teas, there was rather an uninteresting market, although a limited business was put through. In miscellaneous, further decline in the speculative issues was observed to-day due to the selling pressure and the business was also restricted, while other industrials kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were unchanged.

Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three per cent new loan 1963/65 98/4 three per cent loan 1951/54 102/11 three and half per cent Government paper 99/4 four per cent loan 1960/70 113 five per cent loan 1945/55 118/1.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 141 Reserve 117 Imperial fully paid 1550.

Cotton:—New Victoria 1/1.

Coals:—Aldih 4/12 small lot Burrakur 14 small od lots Borea 13/4 Bokaro and Ramgur 16/12 Churulia 1/7 Deoli 7/8 Dhenio Main 12/8 Equitable 35/12 East Indian 24/8 Jainty Central 1/12 Hurriladih 16/12 Mundulpoor 10/6 New Bheerbhoom 18/12 New Manbhoom 33/8 South Karanpura 5/8 Talcher 1/6 Union 26/10

Jutes:—Anglo-India 306/8 do pref 149 Barnagore 122 Howrah 46/4 Kamarhatty 444 Kanknarrah pref 138 Naitati 291/8 do pref 144 Reliance pref 154 Union pref 147.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 6/11 Consolidated tin 6/2 Indian copper 2/8 Rhodesia copper 1/9 Dalmia cement ordy 9/14 small lot Jubbulpore elec 12/8 ct Britannia eng. 1/11 B I elec cons small lot Hukumchand steel 8/5 do defd 2/2 Indian Malleable Casting ordy 7/4 small lot do defd 2/2 Indian Standard Wagon ordy 52/8 small lot Indian steel and wire products ordy 351 Indian iron 32/4 Marshalls 1/15 National iron 3/12 steel corpn 7/11 do pref 85 B I Corpn pref 154 Associated Hotel ordy 80 small lot Calcutta safe deposit 7/2 Dunlop rubber ordy 16/8 do first preference 126/8 second pref 98 James Wright ordy 6 Kalimpong Ropeway 11/4; Indian cables 12/12 Rohtas Industries ordy 23/12 ex div British Burma petrol 3/13 Orient paper 6/8 Titaghur paper B ord 14/4 Midnapore zemindary 81 Assam saws 1/4 Bengal timber ordy 180 small lots Carew and Co. new 1/8 Prem Dyer Meakin (Burma) 53 small odd lot Raza 12/4.

Teas:—Daurachera 11/4 Banarhat pref 131 ex div Ethelbari 8/4 Gielle pref 101 Rajnagar 7/2 Sapai 9 Tezpore 5 small lots.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.21 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.8 degrees 2.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees 2.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8.

Rain in 24 hours 0.40 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.71 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	92	82	—	12.5	—0.5
Amraoti	87	76	T	22.2	+8.6
Akola	90	77	—	27.1	+11.0
Ahmedabad	94	78	—	17.0	+0.1
Ajmer	92	80	—	7.5	—2.9
Ahmednagar	87	71	1.0	21.0	+12.1
Ambala	97	80	—	14.9	+2.7
Allahabad	86	79	0.1	22.4	+3.9
Benares	88	79	0.3	19.8	+1.7
Bareilly	87	76	0.1	26.0	+5.0
BOMBAY	88	79	0.4	48.4	+3.3
Bangalore	83	68	0.3	12.4	+4.7
Bhopal	88	72	0.7	34.3	—
Baroda	93	77	—	30.9	—
Belgaum	86	68	1.9	21.9	—4.7
Bahawalpur	105	84	—	1.1	—1.9
Bijapur	91	70	0.7	9.3	+3.5
Bellary	89	76	—	3.5	—0.2
Bhavnagar	93	76	—	16.1	+4.6
Chittagong	87	75	3.0	44.5	—1.7
Calcutta	90	77	0.5	17.5	—8.7
Cuttack	90	78	T	18.6	—5.5
Cawnpore	81	79	0.3	22.1	+6.3
Calicut	82	75	—	82.4	+14.5
Colombo	85	76	T	6.8	—6.8
Cheerapunji	73	64	0.4	283.6	+75.6
Cocanada	90	81	—	17.9	+6.6
Cochin	82	77	—	48.7	—5.2
Dehra Dun	84	73	0.1	50.1	+10.1
Delhi	98	80	—	6.5	—5.5
Dehra I. Khan	104	81	—	1.5	—1.7
Darjeeling	64	58	—	70.4	+5.7
Desa	94	77	—	13.1	+0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	—	30.4	—2.7
Fort Sandeman	100	74	—	2.5	—0.7
Gorakhpur	87	80	—	30.8	+7.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	75	0.2	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	102	80	—	2.1	—1.6
Indore	89	75	—	33.0	+15.9
Jhansi	88	79	T	28.1	+9.8
Jubbulpore	90	76	—	31.8	+3.2
Jacobabad	105	83	—	0.7	—0.7
Jaipur	97	77	—	9.5	—2.3
Karwar	82	75	0.1	82.6	—15.5
Karachi	87	81	—	1.7	—2.4
Kodaikanal	64	53	0.6	11.1	+1.1
Khandwa	92	75	—	26.4	+11.4
Lucknow	87	76	0.3	30.1	+12.4
Ludhiana	102	81	—	6.1	—5.7
Lahore	103	84	—	6.2	—1.8
Lyallpur	104	86	—	4.6	—0.3
Multan	101	83	—	1.2	—1.9
Mysore	85	70	—	4.8	—1.1
Madras	93	80	—	3.8	—2.7
Maymyo	69	65	1.6	12.3	—4.1
Marmagoa	83	75	1.9	48.6	—
Malegaon	92	74	—	10.6	+1.0
Mussoorie	68	59	1.0	40.7	+2.2
Mahableshwar	72	63	1.1	176.7	+6.2
Murree	73	60	T.	38.2	+10.3
Mount Abu	74	66	—	27.1	—3.5
Masulipatam	90	81	—	17.9	+6.1
Mandalay	80	74	1.9	7.8	—1.7
Mangalore	83	76	T	91.1	+13.3
Meerut	—	—	—	11.9	—1.7
Mercara	75	63	0.7	84.8	+12.5
Nagpur	87	71	0.2	34.2	+9.3
Ootacamund	68	51	0.2	12.2	—4.2
Patna	86	79	—	27.7	+5.7
Peshawar	101	83	—	1.2	—0.9
Poona	88	73	0.1	13.3	+0.8
Pachmarhi	76	68	0.2	48.4	+10.3
Port Blair	86	79	0.6	43.4	+6.2
Quetta	91	61	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	83	71	0.7	19.3	—7.8
Rawalpindi	97	80	—	23.4	+12.2
Rangoon	87	76	0.4	40.5	—2.2
Ratnagiri	86	73	2.7	80.4	+14.8
Rajkot	93	74	—	16.6	+0.2
Sialkot	97	83	—	18.1	+6.4
Srinagar	90	61	—	3.8	—0.3
Sholapur	89	73	T	21.1	+11.4
Shillong	73	64	0.4	39.3	+6.8
Simla	73	61	—	27.5	—0.1
Surat	93	80	—	26.1	—0.2
Salem	90	75	—	12.1	+4.4
Trichinopoly	92	76	0.3	8.4	+5.1
Trivandrum	83	77	—	17.1	—4.3
Vizagapatam	87	81	—	12.5	+2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Deccan And Konkan

POONA, Aug. 5.

The Monsoon has been strong in Assam, Chittagong Coast, in and around Chota Nagpur, in East United Provinces. Konkan Deccan, Mysore and adjoining parts of Southeast Madras. There has also been local rain in the rest of Northeast India, Central Provinces, West United Provinces and Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Coxe's Bazar five inches; Silchar four; Chittagong and Ratnagiri three, Sibsagar Belgaum and Marmagao two, Tezpur, Bahraich Khandala, Miraj Gulbarga one and a half each; Gaya, Mussooree, Ahmednagar, Nizamabad, Mahabaleshwar one.

Forecast until the evening of the sixth:—The monsoon will be active in Assam, Bihar Chotta, Nagpur, United Provinces East Central India Central Provinces West and South Peninsula and local showers are expected in the rest of the Peninsula and of the Northeast India and in extreme north. A few dust or thunderstorms are expected in Gujarat and the neighbourhood.—A. P.

FOR CHEAP ELECTRICITY

Plan For Central Thermal Houses

A resolution of the Bombay Government says that Government have directed that the Electrical Engineer to Government and the Director of Industries should jointly make a survey of the entire power resources of the Province of Bombay with special reference to the possibility of establishing big central thermal and hydro power houses to generate electricity at cheap and economic rates and to put up a grid system interlinking the various power houses in the Province of Bombay to make electrical energy available both in urban and rural areas at cheap rates and to submit their joint report as expeditiously as possible. They may consult representatives of important existing electric schemes of the type they may have under consideration if they think it necessary.

The services of an officer of the Irrigation Department, Public Works Department (Mr. N. B. Gadre, I.S.E.) and a suitable officer of the Electrical Department will be placed at the disposal of the Electrical Engineer to Government and the Director of Industries to assist them in working out the details of any scheme when such assistance is found necessary.

The Electrical Engineer to Government and the Director of Industries will start the work at once.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Anchor Line s.s. Cilicia of 6577 reg tons Capt F M Henderson arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Chitral of 8773 reg tons Capt W E L S Pocock arrived from London via Southampton Tangier Gibraltar Marseilles Malta Port Said Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Villar Perosa of 3620 reg tons Capt G Pastorino arrived from Genoa via Italian Ports and Massowa with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Hatipara of 4893 reg tons Capt N Cockburn arrived from Bhavnagar and Bedi Bunder with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt S G Crombie arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt L J Edwards arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-8-38.

S S Masimpur (Br. Sh. Oils and D) for Rangoon.

S S Tampa (L Edwards) for Colombo Madras Calcutta Aden Port Sudan and American Ports.

SAILED

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Yeoman of 4092 reg tons Capt J W Kemp sailed for Abadan in water ballast

Anchor Line s.s. Celicia of 6577 reg tons Capt F M Henderson sailed for Marseilles Liverpool via Port Said with passengers and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons Capt F Ahier sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Ormara of 2978 reg tons Capt R H A Bond sailed for London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

P and O s.s. Chitral of 8773 reg tons Capt W L Pocock sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O s.s. Kedderpore of 3263 reg tons Capt J Sparkes sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 5.

1 Richenfels 4760 Karachi 6-8 L Edwards
2 O/O Florence 4391 Colombo 6-8 F F Campbell
3 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 5-8 M M
6 Peebles 3068 London 19-8 Graham Tdg.
7 Kybfels 4785 Hamburg 7-8 L Edwards.
8 Amsterdam 4709 London 6-8 L Dreyfus
12 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 6-8 M M
14 China Maru 4266 Japan 10-8 N Y Kaisha
15 Ormara 2978 Antwerp 5-8 M M
16 Hatipara 4893 Liverpool 9-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Villarperosa 3621 Madras 6-8 L Triestino.
3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 10-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Golconda 3203 Calcutta 6-8 M M
D/E Pundit 3199 Rangoon 6-8 T Morrison
M Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F 15-8 T Morrison
P/O Barala 1899 Busra NF MM

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban 7-8-38 K Nixon
City of Benares 10-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 10-8-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gedo 30-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 13-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Tampa 8-8-38 L Edwards
City of Florence 3-8-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 10-8-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 9-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Villar Perosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K. Kaisha
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 O S Kaisya
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Vita 13-8-38 M M
Baroda 11-8-38 M M
Dondolo 8-8-38 L Triestino
Hoegh Silverlight 6-8-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-8-38 T Morrison

FROM MOULMIEN

Goalpara 10-8-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 3-8-38 M M
Jalarashmi 30-7-38 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 12-8-38 M M
Binfield 8-8-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Ranpura 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Peebles 19-8-38 Graham Trdg
Nalgora 31-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N
Ormara 6-8-38 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 19-8-38 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay
Hatipara 9-8-38 M M
Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 7-8-38 L Edwards
Reichenfels N F L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Dandolo 10-8-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 11-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR PORT SAID

Amsterdam 6-8-38 L Dreyfus

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 18-8-38 M M
Bamora 10-8-38 M M
Vasna 11-8-38 M M
Sumatra 11-8-38 L Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir N F T Morrison.

FOR CALCUTTA

Villar Perosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 5-8-38 L Edwards
Kunshima Maru 12-8-38 N Y K

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Pundit 4-8-38
S S Bhadravati 4-8-38
S S Golconda 5-8-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

S S Ranpura for London: 12 bales tanned goat skins M R Abdulla; 24 cases bristles D Abraham; 11 bales woollen carpets Grindlay; 15 bales cow hides tanned M Esmail; 28 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India) Ltd.; 6 bales woollen carpets D Abraham; 12 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyee; 16 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

For Tripoli: 15 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 27 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Toronto: 18 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

For Alexandretta: 34 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Beyrouth: 10 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Marseilles: 100 bags gum arabic E Mauji.

S S Peebles for London: 4001 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 560 bags bone meal Fazalbhai Ibrahim.

IMPORTS.

S S Clan Murdoch Agent James Finlay from Glasgow: 152 cases cotton piece goods; 320 bales old newspapers; 111 cases whisky; 91 bdls tyres and tubes; 263 bdls flat steel bars; 34 pcs sanitary fireclay ware; 215 cases beer; 30 cases ale; 40 cases scatt's oats.

From Liverpool: 274 cases cotton piece goods; 123 d/bags stearine; 105 bxs iron valves; 47 cases sledge hammers; 46 cases worsted tissues; 34 cases rayon yarn; 53 bdls steel; 250 cases machy; 654 lse steel bars; 22 cases woollen goods; 87 cases cotton yarn; 652 dms lubg oil; 60 cases bath bricks; 115 kgs lubg grease; 293 coils steel hoops; 50 lse c i pipes; 99 pcs i pedestals; 85 cases quaker oats; 440 bdls black sheet middles; 400 bales old news paper; 135 cases milk powder; 50 cases tiles; 144 coils copper wire; 60 bags solid cellulose extract; 98 bdls buffers; 581 d/bags stl keys 152 cases accumulators; 100 pcs c i valves; 40 dms oil varnish; 40 lse liquid chlorine cylinders; 800 dms solid caustic soda; 53 cases glass bottles; 1000 bags bicarb soda; 5000 s/bags soda ash; 89 cases biscuits; 6445 bxs tin plates.

M V Riv Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 830 bags marble chips; 50 cases hemp twine; 266 cases rayon yarns; 68 cases sinthetic camphor; 40 carboys volkardol.

N. Y. Cotton Market Steady In Sympathy With Stocks

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BUYING

More Settled Weather In Eastern Belt

Bombay, August 5.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Thursday but was inactive. Traders hesitated early on lower Liverpool Cables but contracts were scarce. Prices then rallied on small private crop estimates and price fixing with moderate domestic and foreign buying. Weather was more settled in the Eastern Belt although further showers occurred. Spot and textiles were quiet. The market later steadied up in sympathy with Stock market.

At the opening October was quoted unchanged at 8-46 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced to 8-52 which was the highest level and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 8.61c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.65c. per lb.

CROP IDEAS

Messrs. J. Kahn and Co., Uallas, Texas, write in their report of 9th July:—"With a 27 million acreage, a large crop is out of the question and we may say that the maximum to be expected is likely 12 million bales. This would be an average yield per acre of about 220 pounds, which is much above the ten year average.

Crop reports as a whole are satisfactory but it must not be overlooked that in the western sections the crop got a very late start and nothing like the immense crop of last year may be expected. The best opinion is that the West will make about one-third of last year. Unusually heavy insect infestation is reported over a large area, and this with a rather poorly developed tap root due to a wet June places the crop distinctly on the defensive."

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points at 4.75. The market was dull and apathetic with dullness of spots and textiles, together with favourable weather in the West offsetting weevil menace in the East. Later on there was hedge selling which was followed by trade calling in the afternoon. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 4-88d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures declined 2 points and Uppers closed 8 to 3 points down. The Alexandria market was also easy. Sakels closed 13 to 10 points down and Ashmouni futures closed 15 to 11 points lower

CROP OUTLOOK

The upward movement in cotton which had carried prices approximately 350 cents per bale higher since June 18, halted rather abruptly during the past week and the market reacted, losing about two-thirds of the earlier gains. Other markets also were reactionary, giving rise to the impression that prices had discounted the expectations of improved business as a result of the Government's recovery programme. Traders are now more disposed to await definite evidences of actual improvement, and consequently cotton has felt the influence of factors pertaining particularly to the cotton situation, few of which offer new buying incentives.

Favourable weather reports and the satisfactory progress of the new crop, combined with advices that new cotton is moving in the Corpus Christi section, and the falling-off in the demand for textiles have discouraged buying and traders are again more inclined to consider the unfavourable statistical position.

ACREAGE LARGER

The official acreage figures were slightly larger than had generally been expected, although indicating that farmers had failed to take full advantage of the additions granted over their original allotments. They are evidently using every means possible, however, to produce a large yield per acre. It is generally recognised that the final outturn depends largely on the weather which has recently militated against insect activities, but the wet June has resulted in rank growth and poor tap-roots, making the plant unusually vulnerable in the event of later droughts.

As the new season approaches much interest is shown in the prospects as regards a new Government loan, the provisions for which, under the amendment to the original Farm Act make the conditions requiring a loan apply at any time during the marketing year instead of only on August 1.—"M. G. C."

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair, local thunder showers.
Central: Unsettled in few areas but mostly fair.
Western: Mostly cloudy. Local rain.

FORECAST

Eastern: Cloudy and cooler. Probable thunder showers.
Central: Possible showers.
Western: Generally unsettled. Rainfall in Galveston 1.93 inches.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8.52+06 (11-52 a.m.)
New York lowest 8-46 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 4.76—01.
Liverpool October lowest 4.73—04.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables from their New York friends:

"To-day's buying mostly for trade. Technical position more favourable. It is reported co-operative estimate crop at 11,200,000".

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—It is rumoured that A. C. C. A. estimate crop at 1,12,00,000 bales.

New York.—Market firm with good demand. There has been a moderate volume of liquidation. Foreign and domestic average estimate of crop 1,14,00,000 bales. Weather unfavourable in Eastern belt. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and a shade easier.

New York.—Market dull with light hedge selling and local trading.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:—

1. A. C. C. A. unofficial crop estimate 1,12,00,000.

2. Bureau report figures under 1,10,00,000 will be considered bullish.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Trade scale down limits absorbed pre-Bureau liquidation although technical position market for over report construed favourable. Crop estimate under eleven million apparently needed stimulate demand check sagging tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 4

October	8.51+05
December	8.58+05
January	8.60+05
March	8.64+04
May	8.67+04
July	8.71+05
Middling Spot	8.61+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 4

October	8.60+04
December	8.67+05
January	8.69+05
Middling Spot	8.65+04

NEW YORK

New York, Aug 4

11-00 A.M. RANGES

October	8.47/8.47
December	8.55/8.55
January	8.56/8.56

NOON CALL

October	8.48
December	8.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 4

Day's receipts to U S Ports	7,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 4

Agpust	4.71+01
September	4.73
October	4.76—01
November	4.78—01
December	4.80—01
January	4.83—01
February	4.85—01
March	4.87—01
April	4.89—01
May	4.91—01
June	4.92—01
July	4.93—01
August	4.92—01
Middling Spot	4.88—01

10-12 a.m. quotations

October	4.75
January	4.83

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 4

Broach J/A 1938 opening 140 1/8 highest 149 1/4 lowest 149 1/8 closing 149 1/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 163 3/8 highest 164 1/8 lowest 163 3/8 closing 163 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 144 7/8 highest 145 lowest 144 7/8 closing 145

Bengal D/J opening 122 3/4 highest 122 3/4 lowest 122 3/8 closing 122 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 6 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 20 1/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 125 December 126 January 130 March 134 May 139 July 139 at cross rate 4.90 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 164 Liverpool May 1939 4.93 Rs. 50 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 164 New York May 8.67 Rs. 32 1/2 at cross rate 4.90 1/16

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 4

GIZA—	
Spot	7.53—2
October	6.78—2
November	6.78—2
January	6.97—2
March	7.02—2
May	7.03—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.12+1
October	5.92—3
November	5.92—3
January	5.93—3
March	5.95—3
May	5.96—3

Alexandria Cotton

Bombay, Aug 4

SAKELS—	
November	13.63—13
January	13.81—10
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.30—15
October	10.42—13
GIZA—	
November	13.12—14
January	13.10—13
March	13.16—11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 5

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 164 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 163/10 on scattered long liquidation. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 164. At this level the market was steady awaiting American Bureau report.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points up but it opened unchanged which induced increased selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 163/2. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	148	8	0
Broach A/M 1939	162	8	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939	144	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939	121	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U.P.	125	122	119		116
Punjab	125	122	119		116
Rajputana	125	122	119		116
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	...
C. P. No. 1	158	155	152	143	...
C. P. No. 2	152	149	146	143	...
Broach No. 2	155	153	151		149
Punjab-Ame.	180	177	174		171
Surat	209	206	203		200
Rajpupla	201	198	195		192
Navsari	215	212	209		206

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 5

Bengal Superfine	126/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F G	121/23
C P 1	148/50
C P 2	140/42
Arvi	143/45
Amraoti	138/41
Ellichpur	141/43
Berar	139/41
Khandesh	130/33
Jalna Sailu	131/35
Burwah Sanavad	137/40
Khandwa	137/40
Harda Khirkiya	137/40
Mathia	119/24
Malkapur	135/39
Broach	149/54
Punjab 4 F	169/74
Punjab 289 F	194/204
Sindh N T	179/89
Kampala	267/69
Jinja	257/59
Navsari	209/11

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,880	206,179
Central India	921	48,903	338,410
Barsi and Nagar	97	150,248	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,322	101,666
Berar	412	329,213	579,602
Central Provinces		84,462	114,551
Total Oomras	1,430	707,028	1,514,905
Dholera	502	147,900	181,529
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,365	97,264
Sind-Punjab		523,653	350,140
Broach	448	266,069	342,624
Coompta and Dharwar	3,228	77,982	73,094
Westerns-Northerns	68	27,219	40,327
Cocanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,296	21,310
American		177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan	880	530,551	443,619
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	240
Total	6,556	2,485,262	3,095,752

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 28th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,193	331,256	468,495
Japan and China	1,241	693,344	1,495,519
Coast Ports		59,859	38,453
Up-country by Rail		367,770	291,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,420	41,976
Total	2,439	1,475,649	2,335,607

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 5

August	202.10 unchgd
October	199.90—20
November	198.80+20
December	199.20+210
February	198.40+40

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 3rd August	7,457
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,478,706
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,094,696
Decrease	615,990

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 4-8-38	30000	43000
Receipts Yesterday 4-8-38	7000	11000
Exports to date 4-8-38	31000	19000
Stock Ports 29-7-38	2447000	1114000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-7-38	1975000	826000
Stock at Liverpool 29-7-38	1174000	819000
Visible Supply 29-7-38	5655000	2873000
Quantity in sight 29-7-38	13743000	13227000
Quantity out of sight 29-7-38	10969000	13606000

Cotton Tenders

	Bombay, Aug 5 To-day	Total
Broach J/A	2100	56200

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 5

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-2-0 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was 5 points down at 178.35. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.90 1/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 1/2d. There was a small Indian buying. There was a small business and later on sellers were inclined to offer at fixed prices. New York silver was quoted 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was quiet with a limited turnover. There was some realising in silver which depressed prices as under:—

GOLD

Ready	35 13 0
Shravan delivery	35 13 0
Shravan tejimandi	0 2 0
Bhadarva delivery	35 12 6
Bhadarva tejimandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	50 14 0
Shravan delivery	50 13 0
Shravan tejimandi	0 6 3
Bhadarva delivery	50 12 6
Bhadarva tejimandi	1 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 4

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-2-0 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 4

Copper	£41 12 6
Spelter	£14 1 3
Lead	£14 13 9
Tin	£195 2 6

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The following are our weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

	per tola Rs. a. p.
Platinum 100 per cent	46 0 0
Platinum 97 per cent	45 0 0
Platinum 25 per cent	14 0 0
Palladium 100 per cent	40 0 0
Iridium 100 per cent	200 0 0
Osmium 100 per cent	70 0 0
Ruthenium 100 per cent	80 0 0
Rhodium 100 per cent	250 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£47-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-12-0

Tone: Firm.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 4.

September	£10-13-9
October	£10-15-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 5

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	0	0
Highest	28	0	0
Lowest	27	11	0
Closing	27	11	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	11	0
Highest	29	11	6
Lowest	29	5	6
Closing	29	6	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	14	6
Highest	18	14	6
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	9	3
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	11	3
Highest	19	11	3
Lowest	19	7	9
Closing	19	7	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	3	0
Highest	29	3	0
Lowest	29	2	0
Closing	29	3	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	10	0
Highest	29	10	0
Lowest	29	10	0
Closing	29	10	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

October	68d.
December	64 1/2d.
March	61 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 4.

September	dol 0.67 1/4.
December	dol 0.68 3/4.
May	dol 0.71.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 4

August	sh. 5 3 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 4.

September	1.81.
March	1.91.
May	1.95.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Read Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-6-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-7-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-8-6
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-8.
Java Spot F 5.95.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 4

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
August sellers	11-7-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
August sellers	12-3-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
August sellers	12-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
Aug Sep sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Aug Sept sellers	11-5-0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 5

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/5
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	109/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1958 M Deb	118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 5

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 274 3/8
Bank's buying T T 272

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,321
Bank's buying T T 1,346

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 49 1/2

SINGAPORE

Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.90.06 4th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 5th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 5th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 5th instant
Java London 8.95 5th instant
London Paris 178.35 4th instant
London Belgium 28.94 1/4 4th instant
London Switzerland 21.42 1/4 4th instant
London Berlin 12.20 1/4 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 4th instant
London New York 4.89.84 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 4th instant
London Italy 93.02 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steadv.
Gold £7-2-0 1/2 3rd instant
Gold £7-2-0 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	47/6

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 5

Weather favourable, light rains in Louisiana and Texas Gulf Coast. Forecast: Scattered showers in Texas.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug 4

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 4 7/8

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July 1938 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	85,600
Steel Ingots	87,300
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale	8,900
Finished	49,100
	58,000

Pay In—Aug. 8 Pay Out—Aug. 11

Small Rise In Tata Steel Shares

EARLY DECLINE MET COVERING AND FRESH SUPPORT

Closing Tone Very Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

Yesterday the Wall Street market ruled very steady with less apprehension over the situation in the Far-East and U.S. Steel shares improved dol. 1 1|8 and Anaconda Coppers also gained dol. 5|8.

The slow but sustained improvement in U.S. Steel industry is attracting attention of operators where new buyers appear on all easy markets on the belief that the future is promising.

It is generally anticipated that the present industrial recovery will be carried further and the long range trend seems upward but before any fresh important advance in steel shares, there is more disposition to await definite signs of improvement.

As to the local market, it is adjusting to the changed conditions is correcting the overbought situation. There is nowadays less eager buying and prices are sagging but all offers are gradually absorbed at low levels.

The market opinion seems divided and the one-sided bullish feeling is now getting mixed up with some new ideas. It is argued that our steel industry is in a sound state and as the time passes, the income will keep on increasing, giving hopes of fat dividends. Latest Steel production figures for the month of July issued by Messrs. Tata Sons, agents for the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. are as under:—

Pig Iron		tons 85,600
Steel Ingots		tons 87,300
FINISHED STEEL		
Semis for Sale	8,900	
Finished	49,100	tons 58,000

These figures were considered fairly satisfactory.

The market opened steady and during the early part there was increased selling pressure in Steel shares which carried prices well below yesterday's closing level. Later on there was improved demand and short covering which wiped off the early decline and the close was very steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, August 5.

100 Ahd. Advance	365	0
250 BOM. DYEING	936	0
100 CENTURY	307	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	264	0
100 COLABA	178	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-6-0	
100 Finlay	127	8
100 GOKAK	169	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,700	0
100 Indore	57	8
100 Khatau	121	14
100 KOHINOOR	298	12
250 Laxmi	501	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji	137	8
250 Model	44	12
50 MYSORE	100	0
200 NEW GREAT	240	0
100 Oosmanshahi	36	12
100 PHOENIX	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk	77	4
1,000 Sholapur	2,110	0
50 SIMPLEX	91	8
100 SWADESHI	236	0
100 Swan	107	8
500 Vishnu	1,227	8
1,000 Western	905	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	115	0
25-50 Central	31	10
500 Imperial	1,555	0
125-500 Im. Contry.	383	2
50-100 India	141	0
100 Reserve Bank	117	12
5 Union	5	7 9
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated	117	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire	711	4
15-100 Jupiter	13	15
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	39	2
200 Oriental	4340	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	4
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old.	137	8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1460	0
10 Aimer	12	14
10 Amalgmd.	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM	117	0
100 Bombay Suburban	141	4
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	215	10
100 Poona	166	4
100 Surat	172	8
100 TATA HYDRO	155	0
1,000 TATA POWER	1,380	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	99	8
100 Mandra Bhon	98	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	743	12
MINING.		
9 Burma Corp.	6	11
2sh. Indian Copper	2-8-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	32	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR	45	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1285	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	269	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK	317	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	165	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825	8
250 BOMBAY STEAM	228	0
125 B. BURMA	536	0
50 Burma Conty.	182	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	9 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85	4
100 I. BLEACHING	135	0
50 I. Invest Trust	41	0
100 I. Radio Defd.	475	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	405	0
1000 Port Canning	67	0
30 Premier Con.	70	12
15 Scindia	20	4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0
PREFERENCE.		
5½ P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1576	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 5

Bombay Dyeing (935) 934 927 932 935 934 936
Century (308/8) 305 299 302 307
Central India (264) 264 263 265 264
Kohinoor (298) 298 296 297 296
New Great (241) 237 235 241 240
Simplex (92) 91 90 91/8
Swadeshi (237) 235 234 236
Associated Cement (118) 117 116/8 117
Andhra (1460) 1480
Tata Hydro (153/8) 153 155
Tata Power (1372/8) 1370 1380
Tram Ord (117/8) 117
T Steel Defd (1270) 1265 1270 1260 1280 1260 1245 1265 1257 1280 1270 1285
T Steel Ord (269) 269 268 264 266 264 268 271 269/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (157) 157/8 157/4
Bellapur (165) 164 165
B Steam (227) 227 228
B Burma (536) 536 530 535 541 536

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	11
Amr Pow and Lt Com	3
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd A	22
Amr Foreign Power Com	5
Amr Foreign Power Gold D 5 p.c.	50
Amr Foreign Power Pfd 7 per cent	28
Electric Bond Common	8
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	25
Columbia Gas and Electric	7
Amr Tel and Tel	141 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	535
Western Union Telegraph	30 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	30 1/2
New York Central Railway	19
Socony	15 1/4
National Dairy	16
United States Steel	59 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	58
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 3/4
General Motors	44
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	41 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Boeing Airplane	28
Curtis Wright	6
American Radiator	15
Union Carbide	83 1/4
Consolidated Oil	10 7/8
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	25 1/2

Turnover 600,000 shares. Brokers loans up 5 million dollars.

"While European and Far Eastern situations remain prominent news factors even improved reports coming from Steel and Automobile industries have lessened effect on market. However despite likely further intermediate irregularity with probable preliminary lower base before Major Upswing is lastingly resumed expect eventually higher prices based on belief improvement business."

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1938

Work For Unity And Service Of Motherland

Democracy Can Be Built Only On Foundations Of Strong Character

Mirza Ismail's Exhortation To Madras 'Varsity Graduates In Convocation Address

"You live indeed in a changed and changing world, a hurrying and disordered world. Now we know, to our cost, that the era of peace in which we pursued our studies came to an end in 1914. The Great War was to make the world safe for democracy and by war to end war. Is our world to-day safe or democratic? Has the War ended war or is it not destined to be the precursor of another—a far more terrible war? We live in a world which is being taught or forced to deny the brotherhood of man," said Sir Mirza Ismail in the course of his Convocation Address at Madras University to-day.

Continuing he said:—

Rigid doctrines enforced by iron-handed men have taken hold of a large part of mankind and are contending for mastery over the rest. Treaties are violated with impunity; warfare goes on. The bold plan for international co-operation has failed. The world will be destroyed either by the war that is apprehended or by the burden of preparation for the war that does not come! And these war-burdens fall on the shoulders of people already half-strangled by limitations imposed on mutual trade.

We live in an age which is full of terrifying possibilities, but here in India our position is far happier and prouder than seemed possible in the early years of this century.

There is, one cloud on the horizon. I refer to the spectre of communalism. In communities which are large and whose composition has been influenced by many historical factors, particularly in communities which have been subject to invasion, there are bound to be small groups which retain their own individual characteristics. The relationship between the larger group and the smaller one is bound to be difficult.

The larger unit cannot afford to ignore the smaller because that would destroy all real unity. Nor can the larger unit seek to mould the smaller into a common pattern of culture and deny it political rights; for that would merely lead to disintegration. To deny to the minorities their right to a full share in the commonwealth, and full scope to follow their own religious faith and develop their own culture would be distinctly indefensible. What is most disquieting in the present situation is the sense of separateness of the minorities and the impatient attitude of the large groups towards the smaller.

The problem of minorities has had to be faced in other parts of the world and has not proved altogether incapable of solution. In Central Europe, Teuton and Slav have fought with each other in the past and now live side by side, although, it must be admitted, not always in amity. To-day in Czechoslovakia we see what tremendous issues may hang on this difficult matter of minority rights. We in India should take a warning from the history of post-war States such as Czechoslovakia which, like India, is a state of nationalities, not a national state. In some respects our own position here is better. Only in recent years has the Hindu-Muslim problem, perhaps the most difficult of minority problems, been forced into unpleasant prominence. For years the two communities have lived together in friendship and peace. Why should they not do so now?

What we perhaps most need both as individuals and as a people, is tolerance, tolerance for the views and acts of others. The roots of communalism lie deep in human nature. Therefore it is that we in India should be specially careful. If only we could discipline ourselves to adopt, not in words only but also in deeds, a sympathetic and friendly attitude, especially towards the religious beliefs and practices of others, how happy our country would be and how happy we should be ourselves! Believe me it needs no great effort to do that. It is only a question of making up one's mind. I appeal to you to try to do it. You will be giving, I assure you, great pleasure to yourselves, and what is more, to others, and the greatest of all pleasures is to give pleasure to others

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

The problem of unemployment is one which Indian universities must help the country in solving. Otherwise, they will not have discharged their responsibilities to the social order. Our universities cannot afford to wrap themselves in their academical robes and turn away in cold disdain from the problem, and continue to dump their products on an exasperated community. The era of splendid isolation and unchallenged privilege is gone for ever, and universities, like any other social institution, must pass the test of social serviceability.

No social institution can justify its demand for support from the community, particularly financial support from the public funds.

(Continued On Page 20 Col. 1)

"We Fight Enslavement Of Humanity"

Chinese Education Minister's Letter To Dr. Tagore

SANTINIKETAN, Aug. 4.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore has received the following letter from Dr. Chen Li Fu, the Minister of Education of the National Government of China:—

"Your letter through the kindness of Prof. Tan Yun Shan has been duly received. I wish to say that amidst our life and death struggles against our invaders it is very gratifying indeed to hear from one physically so remote and yet spiritually so close to us.

"You are, of course, keeping yourself informed of the developments of the Sino-Japanese War which is raging in this land. We all feel here that we are not only fighting for our own salvation, but for a cause of even greater significance which all champions of humanity are called upon to defend.

"With our reinforced union among ourselves and the moral support of our friends all over the world, we are prepared to carry on our struggle until our aggressors are brought to realise their blunder.

As there are many interests in common between your people and mine, you will be in a better position to understand us than any other nation. We shall always welcome whatever encouragement you will give us in action or in words".—United Press.

AMBULANCE UNIT STARTS FOR CHINA ON AUGUST 29

Though all the necessary arrangements had been completed for the Ambulance Unit, to leave Bombay for China on August 15, the Committee in charge has agreed to postpone its departure to August 29, at the earnest request of Dr. Madan Mohan Atal, the leader of the Unit.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh, the Secretary of the Ambulance Committee in a statement to the Press says:—

"The Committee has agreed to the request of Dr. M. M. Atal to postpone the departure of the Unit to August 29. I regret very much any inconvenience that may be caused by this change to other members of the Unit.

Dr. Madan Atal in a statement says:—

"As I have just returned to India after being abroad for three years. I find it very difficult to go to China on August 15. I, therefore, asked the Sub-Committee to change the date of departure to the 29th. I am glad they agreed to it."—A.P.

Raja and Rani of Sumel (Jaipur) arrived by the mail boat from Europe on Thursday.

Frontier Govt. Asked To Resign

Local Congress Committee's Appeal Against Rejection Of Terri Bill

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Aug. 4.

An appeal to the Frontier Congress Ministry to resign as a protest against the rejection of the Terri Bill and the proposal for the abolition of Section 124 and 144 (I.P.C.) by the Governor was made by the City Congress Committee in the course of a resolution passed at its general meeting. Khan Abdullah Khan Chohan presided.

By another resolution the meeting expressed sympathy with those persons who have been looted, killed and suffered losses during the recent raid on Bannu. —A.P.

"HAMDARD" SPECIAL NUMBER BANNED

SRINAGAR, August 4.

The Printer and Publisher of "Hamdard," a Nationalist weekly, have been served with notice by the District Magistrate of Kashmir asking him not to bring out a special number of the journal, which was to have appeared in commemoration of "Responsible Government Day," to be observed throughout the State to-morrow.

Among the messages received for the special issue, it is learnt, are messages from Mrs. De Valera, Lloyd George, Fenner Brockway, Jawaharlal Nehru, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Speakers of the various Indian Provinces and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Contributions from well-known writers and poets had been received.—United Press.

KHER VISITS POONA SCHOOL

Introduced To Erstwhile Teacher

POONA, Aug. 4.

The proudest man to-day in Poona is an octogenarian school master. He had the honour to receive in his old school his one time pupil now premier of the province.

Premier B. G. Kher this evening paid a visit to the new English School of the Deccan Education Society, at which he was a student forty years ago.

At the school the Premier was received by Dr. Mahajani, Dr Paranjpye and Mr. B. S. Kamath, Chairman of the Deccan Education Society. While an old man, an invitee, was an interested spectator at the function

The Hon. Mr. Kher was introduced to the man as his old teacher Mr. Dev, now bent down with age, and the Premier made respectful obeisance to him in the traditional Hindu style.

And soon the teacher and the pupil were seen absorbed in talk, obviously about the good old days, forty years ago, when Bal Gangadhar Kher was the student of the fourth standard in the New English School and Mr. Dev was his class teacher and taught him English, Arithmetic and Geography.

The Premier was conducted round the school premises and he also inspected the school's records, in which he was pointed out the name "Bal Gangadhar Kher" against the year 1899.—A.P.

The Government Press Workers' Union, Madras, have requested the Government to take immediate steps to redress their grievances failing which they have threatened to go on strike very shortly.

Press Right To Publish Council Speeches

"Pioneer" Ready To Face Court Proceedings

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Whether the 'prima facie' defamatory statements made in the Legislature can be published by newspapers in the reports of the proceedings of the House is a question that has been raised in U. P.

Recently a member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly moved an adjournment motion to discuss the alleged bad conduct of a Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, U. P. During the course of his speech the member made 'unworthy' reflections against the Junior Member of the Board. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order after some discussion.

Next day the Premier as well as the Speaker severely attacked the "Pioneer" for publishing the report of the proceedings of the debate containing the alleged defamatory statements. It is apprehended in certain quarters that the Government may even advise the Junior Member to bring action against the 'Pioneer'.

The "Pioneer" replying to the Premier's attack in the House says that it was perfectly within its rights to publish a detailed and accurate report of the proceedings".

It concludes by saying "our conscience, in fact, is perfectly clear and if the Government seeks to persuade the member of the Board in question to bring action, we shall welcome the opportunity to defend it in the court of law, for, although we care very little for the Premier's abuse, we care a great deal for the freedom of the Press".

BIHAR ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS

PATNA, August 1.

A scheme for two touring eye units for treatment of eye diseases in rural areas is under the contemplation of Government. An eye specialist will be posted at Darbhanga when available and when the scheme materialises, said Mr. Binodananda Jha, Parliamentary Secretary, replying to a question in the Bihar Assembly to-day to the effect that there was a public demand of such specialists especially in Darbhanga

Mr. Krishnaballabh Sahay answered a member who wanted information regarding scheduled, depressed, backward and aboriginal castes of Bihar saying that a list of the scheduled castes of Bihar would be found in the schedule to the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, and that of the backward tribes in the 13th schedule to the Government of India (provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order,1936. The terms "depressed" and "aboriginal" are not officially recognised now although in common use the "scheduled" castes are often termed as the "depressed castes" and the "backward tribes" as aboriginals".—A. P.

"We Are Still Barbarous"

Gandhiji On Rangoon Riots

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi replying to a telegram from the Burma Congress Committee in connection with the riots, wires:—

"Your wire. I do not know what influence I can have on Burmese friends. Riots are the most deplorable events. Whatever the cause may be, they show that we both have not passed the barbarous stage. Now I wish the heads of both communities could devise ways and means of avoiding repetition of such tragedies."

The Burma Congress Committee's telegram referred to above and copies of which were also sent to the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and Mufti Kifayatullah reads as follows:—

"Happily with the services of Indian and Burmese elders peace being restored. The Burma Congress Committee believes that a suitable public statement by you will go a great way to removing the misunderstanding, if any, and restoring original cordial relations and amity between Indians and Burmans."—A. P.

SUPERSEDE HUBLI MUNICIPALITY

Unanimous Demand Of Citizens Meeting Passed

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Aug. 5.

Hubli citizens demand immediate supersession of Hubli Municipality. A huge meeting was held last night at 10 p.m. in Gandhi Chowk when Mr. Shankerappa Devapur presided. Dr. Hardikar, Shankerappa Devapur, Kempannavar, N. C. Gokhale addressed the meeting making spirited speeches. A long resolution was unanimously adopted amidst loud cheers and shouts of national slogans urging the present Municipal Councillors to vote at their meeting to be held on August 8 for dismemberment of Sardar Savanur, Dr. Kumbhakon as recommended by Government and demanding the immediate supersession of the Municipality despite the impending general elections. The President was authorised to send copies of the resolution to all sitting Municipal Councillors and to Government.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

HMMM, HILLCOT'S BEEN UPSTAIRS A LONG TIME--WONDER WHAT'S---?
RING!
HELLO, DONAVAN---WADE SPEAKING---WE MAY BE DELAYED FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS---ANSON WANTS TO KNOW HOW THINGS ARE--
OKAY---MISS PANNIFORD'S GONE TO BED----YEP, I'LL TAKE A LOOK TO SEE THAT EVERYTHING'S UNDER CONTROL---GOOD-BYE---
LYMAN ANDERSON
SURE---EVERYTHING IS UNDER CONTROL!
5-12
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